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HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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VOL. II, NO. 251. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Oct				
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000		
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000		
,, ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8500
,, ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000		
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
,, ,,	Caledonia	6000		

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	20th Oct.	30th Oct
Kinin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3808	25th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6266	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9239	16th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore	A&C	6047	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo	A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employeers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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891 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga," 4,500 23rd October, 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
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Bombay.

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BANK OF BARODA.
LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
KASARA,	1,195,	Thurs., 22nd Oct.,	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LHASA,	2,184,	Fri. 23rd Oct.	*6 a.m.,	Direct.
LINGA,	2,185,	Mon. 26th Oct.	11 a.m.,	‡C. M.
				†P. B. D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.
*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Koweit, Bushire, and Mshomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

21st October, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	27th Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. V. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

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Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself a

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BRACELETS
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Novelties.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

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(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVED FUND 19,250,000

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
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Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207:
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ... Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED, for Hislop College, Nagpur, a professor of Persian, salary Rs. 100 p.m.—Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 3001

WANTED A BILLET by a European age 25 years, in any capacity, with knowledge in the mechanism of Motor Vehicles. Also good at controlling labour, not afraid of hard work. Apply B. W. H. c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4186

WANTED GRADUATES for the J. L. NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. Binding 2 years' stay in the school. Apply sharp, stating age,, experience and nationality with copies of certificates to KHUSALDAS G. PATELL, Honorary Secretary. 4165

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WANTED A CARDING-SPINNING MASTER and a WEAVING MASTER. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to—

THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS,

The Venishanker Laxmishanker Cotton
4180 Mill Co., Ltd.

WANTED an experienced and trained SUPERVISOR, to look after the construction of the New Palace, must be especially proficient in building constructions, salary Rs. 150—200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to DEWAN, Dhar State. 2691.

WANTED immediately. Certified AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER to take charge of smalll garage. Starting salary Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 300 H. S. with allowance of Rs. 25 per month for tutoring Proprietor.

Apply PROPRIETOR, HYDERABAD DECCAN MOTOR SERVICE. Chilkalgudiam, Secunderabad, attaching copies of testimonials and reference. 4191

WANTED a Professor of English for the S. P. College, Srinagar. Pay Rs. 200-25-250 The appointment to be made on probation for one year. Applications, stating age, qualifications, etc., together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914. Health certificate to be furnished on appointment.—I. K. SHARGHA, Principal, S. P. College, Srinagar, Kashmir 2695

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Also assistant music mistresses required. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

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HEAD MISTRESS,
Oakgrove School,
Jheripani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent & Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.

Calcutta, 15th October 1914.

3002 4190

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WANTED trained LADY TEACHER and XTIAN TEACHERS for IV and V classes. Apply to Box No. 955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4194

WANTED A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH and a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the Prince of Wales College, Jammu. Salary Rs. 200-25-250. Must be highly qualified in their subjects and also good teachers.—Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2696

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DISPENSARY, new surgical instruments, new office furniture and partitions to be sold. Apply to Box No. 943 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4139

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FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

WALNUTS 9 lbs. nett, Rs. 3, Honey 5 lbs. Rs. 4 by V. P. Parcel Post, all charges included. Dried apple rings, 8 annas a lb. plus postage and packing. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu. Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3979

TO BE LET

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of the bungalow situated at sea side, EYRAMJEE HILL Road, Bandora, near Blue Bungalow. Apply Messrs CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post Box No. 9, Bombay. 4156.

TO BE LET.—The TOP FLOOR West side of DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road, with electric lights, fans and lift. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 4193

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE JALGAUM COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, 1914, presented to the said High Court by LAKHMIDAS BHAGWANJI KESHAVJI and GOMTIBAI, widow of BHAGWANJI KESHAVJI, both of Jalgaum Bania, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Jalgaum in the District of Khandesh contributories of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said High Court on the 7th day of NOVEMBER, 1914, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the above Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated at Bombay, this 1st day of October, 1914.

DASTUR & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
Ismail Building,
4008 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY DAIRY, AMBALA.

THE PIGGERY attached to above will open on 20th instant. Fresh Pork, Sausages, etc., available from this date. Smoked bacon, hams, etc., available early in November. All produce guaranteed bred on the Farm from Imported Stock. Price lists on application to—

MANAGER,
GOVT. MILITARY DAIRY,
Ambala.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,,	Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,,	Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,,	Am Cantonment †	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.		Arr.	20.45
			Dep.	19.30
10.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE ACTING AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 18th November, 1914, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1915.

B. Miscellaneous country stores,
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Acting Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 17th October, 1914. 4182

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COY'S ACT, VI of 1882.

In the matter of the CINEMA DE LUXE THEATRES, CO., LTD., (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive offers till MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 noon for the contract of of farming the Alhambra Theatre of the above Company, situated at Sandhurst Road, under the following conditions. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

1. The contract to begin from 1st of November, 1914, and will be for a period of twelve months certain.

2. The Lessee to be responsible for all the repairs to the machinery, etc., and other requisitions of the Municipality, or Improvement Trust, or the Police or Government Electrical Engineers and all other repairs and requirements of the Theatre.

3. The Lessee to be responsible for payment of all Municipal taxes, water taxes, licenses, ground rents and any other taxes payable in respect of the Theatre.

4. An amount equal to a month's rent should accompany the Tender which if not accepted will be returned without any deductions. Otherwise the same will be treated as a deposit to remain with the undersigned during the pendency of the Lease.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to the undersigned or to his attorneys, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

B. N. LANG,
Official Liquidator.

High Court,
Bombay, 15th October 1914.
4160

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE following revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be brought into force on and from THURSDAY the 22nd October, 1914.

470 UP.		472 UP.	
H. M.		H. M.	
Matheran Dep.	7 45		15 45
Neral Arr.	9 17		17 50
DOWN.			
471 Down.		473 Down.	
H. M.		H. M.	
Neral Dep.	10 0.		16 25
Matheran Arr.	12 0.		18 25

2. On Mondays only up to 16th November, 470 Up will leave Matheran at 7-25 and arrive Neral 8-57 to connect with the Lonavla Express.

3. Books containing Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application at the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus.

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October, 1914. 262

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'RANGOON MARU' having arrived on the 20th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the NEW BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, at 3 p.m., to proceed with the business of the meeting held on the 1st instant.

By Order,
B. SHAW & CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

4189

AUCTION SALE.

HENNE & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the main bungalow and of the corrugated iron shed and the compound wall situate at the junction of Sleater Road opposite the Grant Road Station, and bearing D. Ward Nos. 3687 (1) and 3687 (2) and Street Nos. 3 and 3A.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL MILL, KNOWN AS THE LAXMI OIL MILL, AS A GOING CONCERN.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction, at Belvedore Road, Mazagon, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Ragunathdas Gopaldas and Manecklal Mangaldas and on account and risk of Moreshwar Vasudeo, the mortgagor, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground together with a corrugated iron building standing thereon, being portion of a big plot of land bearing new Survey No. 1—1A, 2 A-3604, on the Belvedore Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,176 square feet being 48 by 87 feet and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South and West by the property of Lakhamsey Napoo and Haji Abdulla Janoo, on the East by Belvedore Road, on the North by property of Church Mission.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground together with a corrugated iron building standing thereon, portion of a big plot of land bearing new Survey No. 1—1A, 2 A-3604, on the Belvedore Hill Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,115 square feet, being 89 by 35 equal to 6 sticks and 115 square feet, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the South and West by the property of Lakhamsee Napoo and Haji Abdoola Janoo, on the North also by the property of the said Lakhamsee Napoo and Haji Abdula Janoo, but recently leased to the mortgagor, and on the East by the Belvedore Hill Road, one double cylinder crude oil engines, 74 B.H.P. by Tangve, one dynamo by Crompton and Co. 110 volts, one American expeller by Anderson, one boiler by Marshall and Co., Switch Board, one filter, press, one cleaning machine, 15 rotary mills, electric fittings, shaftings, pulleys, straps, one large oil tank holding about 5,000 gallons, one weighing scale with weights, one lot coal, one lot gunny bags, one lot remnants of crushed seeds, oil tanks, pumps, etc., etc.

The mill will be on view from 8 to 10-30 a.m. in the morning, and from 2 to 5 p.m. in the afternoon till the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

BENNETT and Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1271

GRAND DIVALI HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

An Oriental Drama—in 3 Parts.

A PRISONER IN THE HAREM

Staged and enacted with the assistance of an exceptional staff in a truly regal manner.

SEE THE THRILLING ENCOUNTER

BETWEEN A MAN AND A LION!
BETWEEN A LION AND A TIGER!

Shown for the first time in the history of motion picture photography.

In order to fully realize this Film
IT MUST BE SEEN.

***3 Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.**

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS ON ACCOUNT OF DIVALI.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
Monday & Tuesday. } Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

Tele. 2020. **To-Night** Tele. 2020

The

Stirring
STARTLING
STAGGERING
STUPENDOUS
STUPEYING
SENSATIONAL FILM

LOLA
THE DANCER

A great Pathe Color Drama featuring
Mme. AUD NISSEN AS LOLA.
AN IMPERIAL EXCLUSIVE.
WHAT WE DO TO-DAY
OUR COMPETITORS DO
TO-MORROW
"HOW CLEAR THE PICTURES ARE!"

You've often heard that remark about the Imperial Pictures—its as strong a recommendation and brings us as much business as does a favorable comment about our programme.

SPECIAL TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S WAR FILMS
A full programme for the Devali Holidays
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
Prize Shows this Week
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday
Devali Gifts at
5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES
Under European Management.

KINETOPHONE
KINETOPHONE!!
KINETOPHONE!!

Only by Special Request
ONE WEEK MORE.

Mind, there is Great Change of Programme of
KINETOPHONE
All New Pictures
That will **TALK** and **SING**
To your Heart's Content
Such a grand opportunity in only Half Prices
Never Afforded Before!
So Embrace it and Catch Time by the
FORELOCK
Also Our Two Grand Star Films:—

1. "The Adventures of Arizon Bill or the Mystery of Elk City Bank"

And

2. "A Tragedy at the Court of Milan."

(Fully Colored)

The Programme is Specially arranged for
DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
Sat. & Sunday and also Monday and Tuesday being Holidays:—Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S
INSPIRATIONAL
BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is personally useful and helpful.

GETTING ON.

A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapter in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. Cropley.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—Brooklyn Times.

PUSHING TO THE FRONT.

Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT.

A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.

"A healthy book which encourages everything that is manly and straightforward."—New Orleans Picayune.

THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.

"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world today.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

Re. 1-0 each Volume.

Other books of the series sold at the uniform price of Re. 1-0 each.

SELF-INVESTMENT.
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS

OF

English and Continental firms Manufacturers' Agents &c purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, FORT.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BY Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, T. (377) *Hornby Road*,

BOMBAY

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye an its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC

CURES

MALARIA

AND OTHER FEVERS,

Sold all over India.

PROPRIETORS:

MADON, SONS & CO

Chemists and Druggists,

(The Original Madon's Co.),

16-18, Abdool Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October, 20.

Rangoon Maru — Nonura — Kobe Sept. 15

DEPARTURES.

October 20.

Rahmani	Cusack	Mahomerah
Bretwada	Evans	Calcutta
Roma	Andrea	Genoa
Anatolia	Seaborne	Middlesborough.

Tuesday, October 20th.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain H. Noruma, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Kobe, which port she had left on September 15 with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain F. G. Cusack, sailed yesterday for Mohamerah via Bushire with ballast.

S. S. Bretwada:—The steamer Bretwada. 2,586 tons, Captain T. Evans, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Roma:—The steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain Andrea, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Anatolia:—The steamer Anatolia, 2,481 tons, Captain F. Seaborne, sailed yesterday for Middlesborough with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line s. s. Olympia outward bound passed Perim on the 18th and is due here on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

P DOCK.

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
D. & E. City of Lincoln	Jenkins 23.10*	K. N. & Co
F. Firoozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Groeswen	Jones	Ralli Bros.
K Favonian	Hicken	
N. Umsinga	Cox 23.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Maria C	Schroppa	Italian S. N. & Co
C & R Clan Maclean	Williamson 23.10.	J. Finlay & Co
P. Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	K. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

Kasara	Galliver	M. M. & Co
Lindenfels	Nick e	Dock manager
*Losna	Neilson 24/10	T. N. & Co
Masila	Thompson 31.10.	W. & A. G. & Co
Nubia	21.10	P. & O. S. N Co.
* WhateleyHall	Mead 21.10	L. Dreyfus & Co.
Teesbridge	Cooper 26.10	S. Smidt & Co
India	Kenrick 31.10	P. & O. Co
City of London	Elliot 24.10	K. N. & C
P. S. Vasilefs Constantinos	Manairs 31.10.	Ralli Bros

H. W. D. D,

Bahaduri 1910 Mahomed 19.10.	Bo. S. N. Co. Ltd.
Netravati 1710 Abubaker 19.10.	

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Aragon	Mason	
Bamea	Garwood	P. & O. Co.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	
Chilka	Fenton	M., M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Craftsman	Maycock	
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Glenetive	Hart	
Glencluny	Taylor	
Halm	Eriksin	F. F. Campb ll & Co
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Conliver	Dock Manager
Karmala	Evans	
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lai Sang	Mooney	
Lindenfels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager.
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Maluntad	Paulsen	
Marian	Schroffacan	
Meteor	Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co
Nuttah	Peter	
Nerseman	Berry	
Ocean	Christiansen	
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes	
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rangoon Maru	Nonura	N. Y. K. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Rheinfels	Severs (Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Salsette	Vine	M. M. & Co
Steinbergen	Deyonge	
Stephanotis	Robinson	
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Varzine	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Vinotria	Arnesene	
Weddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Winborne	Thomas	

EXPORTS.

Oct. 20.

FOR HULL.

VASILEFS CONSTANTINOS (s) 4,000 cwt. linseed, 1,33,302 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

GROSSMEN (s) 1,800 bales cotton, 5,700 cwts. castor seed, 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Malmstad from Calcutta, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—5,865 tons Bengal coal.

S. S. Baron Balfour from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,720 tons coal.

DR. J. C. BOSE.

The "Indian Daily News" understands Dr. J. C. Bose, C.S.I., C.I.E., does not return to India immediately. He has several pending important engagements. He has been invited to lecture before the Royal Medical Society which engagement he will fulfil this month. He will subsequently lecture before the Royal Society on an important new discovery of his. He will devote the cold weather to studying the effect of the European climate on plant response. He may also visit the Continental Universities. He will then return to India by the middle of May next year and rejoin the Presidency College after the summer vacation. The extension of his deputation to Europe has been formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Very Rev. J. B. Rossi, S. J., Superior of the Mission at Mangalore and Vicar General, Mangalore, died on Sunday last. He arrived on the coast about 34 years ago and was held in the highest respect.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Rainfall has again been confined to Assam and south of the Peninsula. The temperature is rising in Baluchistan but still low over the remainder of North-west India.

Rainfall has been local in Assam, Malabar, and South-east Madras. The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh one inch, Calicut three, Pamban one and a half, Trivandrum, Tinnevelly, Nagapatam, Salem and Cuddalore a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 20TH OCTOBER 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th October 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan and is normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect over the whole division; night temperature is also below normal in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is below normal in the extreme north-western districts; night temperature is in defect over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and in moderate to fairly large defect at other stations; night temperature is also generally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India Wets.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar Para, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been fairly general in Malabar but continues local in south-east Madras. Conditions are becoming slightly unsettled in north-west India.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and on the south Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. TUESDAY, the 20th of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire;						
Do. (19th)	92.2	71.0	70	..	0.00	—0.95
Jask	88.4	75.3	91	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat						
Do. (19th)	89.1	79.3	75	..	0.53	0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.7	64.1	41	..	9.71	4.98
Rawalpindi;	80.9	46.5	78	..	26.26	3.55
Lahore	80.9	52.8	80	..	21.04	5.80
Sirsa	82.9	54.9	69	..	18.78	
Ambala	82.7	51.1	75	..	33.54	9.03
Delhi;	82.6	60.0	80	..	29.56	5.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.0	61.0	53	..	29.67	4.81
Mainpuri	86.8	58.9	64	..	24.74	0.34
Jhansi;	90.8	60.0	46	..	24.86	—10.20
Cawnpore	89.0	62.1	59	..	28.33	—5.04
Allahabad	90.4	61.3	43	..	36.24	0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	91.5	61.8	77	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi	93.5	73.7	58	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	79.6	56.3	60	..	18.79	—0.19
Jalpore	86.4	57.0	42	..	24.50	2.68
Kotah	87.6	66.6	38	..	24.64	—1.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.6	69.0	29	..	11.25	—2.14
Dwarka	98.3	79.9	62	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval	9..2	73.3	64	..	27.17	10.10
Rajkot	96.0	67.8	45	..	34.51	8.80
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	65.4	68	..	39.10	19.29
Surat	96.3	72.1	62	..	57.93	17.71
Ahmedabad	98.4	70.3	48	..	30.72	10.85
Dessa;	97.5	59.0	32	..	26.58	3.37
Neemuch	89.7	58.4	54	..	29.15	1.91
Indore	87.8	61.9	51	..	26.36	—4.52
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	64.5	67	..	47.21	—4.40
Saugor;	89.2	66.6	36	..	32.11	—10.89
Hoshangabad	91.2	66.4	50	..	43.88	—2.52
Khandwa	91.2	66.2	53	..	31.18	3.21
Akola	94.2	71.1	55	..	26.64	—2.97
Amraoti	92.9	73.1	46	..	31.83	1.33
Nagpur	92.4	71.6	65	..	39.82	—4.80
Chanda	90.1	66.2	73	..	35.74	13.06
Raipur	91.2	73.6	71	..	41.43	—3.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.4	79.7	81	..	81.29	11.26
Ratnagiri	87.7	74.7	58	..	12565	27.25
Mormugao	87.9	75.2	88	..	11356	25.08
Karwar;	86.1	72.9	96	..	14687	31.19
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	70.0	53	..	27.21	6.77
Ahmednagar	90.6	66.4	56	..	17.39	—1.71
Poona	90 4	65.7	70	..	30.08	7.08
Sholapur	93.0	67.1	55	..	24.18	—1.37
Bijapur;	89.2	66.8	68	..	13.88	—2.99
Belgaum;	84.3	65.5	59	..	80.43	38.64
Aurangabad;	91.1	69.0	43	..	25.05	—0.16
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.0	65 7	65	..	53.56	16.18
Hyderabad	86.8	68.2	69	..	39.32	13.01
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore;	90.1	77.0	83	..	14073	27.08
Calicat;	87.8	75.2	91	2.71	10317	7.72
Cochin	87.7	75.-	86	0.08	81.23	—0.12
Colombo	89.9	74.3	94	1..7	30.80	2.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	89.3	74.0	76	..	25.75	—2.37
Bellary	92.0	66.5	64	..	14.29	0.80
Guddapah;	92.0	72.8	74	..	20 25	—2.77
Madras	86.7	76.1	83	0.08	22.34	0.52
Bangalore	89.6	64.3	81	..	19.41	—4.66
Coimbatur	87.7	72.3	75	..	6.57	—3.23
Trichinopoly	85.2	71.7	76	0.20	10.58	—5.81
Negapatam;	88.1	75.5	95	0.62	20.33	5.91

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th October 1914, was 30.16 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 19th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.948 Inches
Temperature of Air ..	85.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.1 ,,
Dew Point ..	74.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.690 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ..	5.6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	92.4 degrees
Minimum do. do. ..	79.6 ,,
General direction of find from midnight to midnight N ..	NNE, E, ESE NW,
Movement of Winds from midnight to midnight ..	132 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	ft. in.
	Oct			Oct		
Tu.	20	m 11 31	28 8	20	m 5 24	6 10
		m 0 22	30 5		5 31a	13 3
W.	21	0 13a	28 8	21	m 6 11	17 4
					6 13a	13 1
TH.	22	m 1 8	30 2	22	m 6 59	17 11
		0 56a	27 7		6 57a	13 10
F.	23	m 1 56	29 5	23	m 7 50	18 10
		1 42a	26 7		7 43a	15 1
S.	24	m 2 48	28 5	24	m 8 49	19 9
		2 34a	25 4		8 33a	16 7
Sun.	25	m 3 47	27 4	25	m 10 20	20 4
		3 38a	24 3		9 36a	18 1
M.	26	m 5 0	25 3	26	m 0 1a	20 3
		5 10a	23 7		11 15a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 11m.
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 11m.
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m.
,, 26 (Monday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o m. a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

AMERICAN ANGER ROUSED

BURNING COMMENTS ON KAISER'S CRIME.

The New York Press, with scarcely an exception, declares that the destruction of Rheims Cathedral by the Germans is without parallel in the history of crime, and architects and artists also give expression to the bitterest comments on this outburst of barbarism.

The "New York Tribune" says: "This savage act reduces the German military methods to the level of the Goths and the Huns. To destroy this beautiful cathedral wantonly would have seemed sacrilege even in the dark ages, when war was at its worst. The dark ages, however, spared it, and the crime of battering it to pieces was left to the nation which boasts that its mission is to impose its culture up the rest of the world.

"The ruin of this cathedral after the crime of Louvain again puts Germany on the defensive as the exponent of a spirit of savagery in war—a savagery from which it claimed it was to protect the civilisation of Western Europe against the semi-barbarous Muscovite. The most crushing rebuke to Germany's pretensions that she is conducting a war in defence of culture is the fact that the public opinion of the whole world is not ready to believe that France and England would ever do in Cologne and Munich what Germany has done in Louvain and Rheims.

HIS "BLEEDING HEART."

"We shall doubtless hear more of the Kaiser's bleeding heart,' but no such banalities can blind us to what now looks like the congenital insensitiveness of the German nature to the obligations of civilised man."

The "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia heads its comment "Rheims and the New Barbarism." It says: "If it is true that the Cathedral was being used as a hospital and the Red Cross flag was flown from its towers, its destruction takes on a darker hue, though it needed nothing but its superb mass rising above the houses of the city at its feet, and its name and fame to save it, even were the invaders the hordes of a caliph. It is an act of fiendish reprisal, or part of a propaganda of military terrorism that revolts the world. It is demoniacal barbarism raised to its highest power for evil by modern mechanism that staggers civilisation.

The "Evening Sun" caustically remarks: "Every art lover must hope that, having destroyed Rheims Cathedral, German 'culture' will not be permitted to remain in Champagne long enough to restore it. One tragedy is enough."

"The Chicago Herald" says: "The Kaiser should be proud of his latest 'victory for culture.' His vandals have destroyed one of the most beautiful and historic monuments in the world. This act is quite on a par with the other barbarisms and atrocities committed by the modern Huns.

THE UTMOST PENALTIES.

"Everywhere they go the same story is told—towns looted and burned, women violated, works of art destroyed, and beautiful monuments laid in ruin: Attila II. will have much to answer when this war is over, and it is to be hoped that the utmost penalties will be exacted from those responsible."

The "New York World" says: "Prussian militarism has surpassed in vandalism the record of centuries. Since the ruin of the Parthenon no similar deed has confronted the world."

The "New York Times" declares that it is impossible to believe that the cathedral was not wantonly and purposely destroyed, and the "New York Sun," in almost the same words, says that all evidence thus far points to the act being a deliberate one of revenge. Both papers consider that Germany is not only mounting up a fearful bill of damages, but has qualified itself for the contempt of the whole world. The "Press" declares that the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral is "a crowning act of savagery, for which the world will call Germany to account."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Oct. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	23
,, 2 months hence ..	unquoted
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 769,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, Oct. 19th.

Wheat F A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	46-3
Wheat afloat for U. K.	1,920,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Citronella oil	16½
Copra	22¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat	21
Calcutta Linseed	4 1/9

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

All markets are closed for the Dewali holidays.

COTTON.

Some "morut" business has been done during Dewali, Japan export houses having bought fine Bengal January and fine Khamgaon Akola January at current rates. Business has also been done in good Broach and fully good Bengal.

Quotations:—

Good Broach, Rs. 175 March.
Fully Good Bengal, Rs. 115 January.
Fine Bengal, Rs. 122 January.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola, Rs. 145 January.
Fine Khandesh, Rs. 133 January.
F. G. Khandesh, Rs. 123 January.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday,

Cotton ..	1,076 Bales.
Wheat ..	12,761 Cwts.
Linseed ..	17 ,,
Rape, Rai etc ..	311 ,,
Gingellyseed ..	266 ,,
Poppyseed ..	20 ,,
Groundnuts ..	682 ,,
Castorseed ..	2,345 ,,
Rice ..	4,985 ,,
Myrabolams ..	Nil ,,
Cottonseed ..	1,335 ,,
Mowraseed ..	Nil ,,
Gram ..	1,404 ,,
Jowar ..	587 ,,
Maize ..	99 ,,
Barley ..	Nil ,,

IRON IN ANCIENT INDIA.

PROF. NEOGI'S RESEARCHES.

Mr. Panchanan Neogi, Professor of Chemistry at the Rajshahi College, has done a real service in bringing together the scattered information regarding the manufacture of iron in India from a date far back in early history to the time when it ceased to be a product of any importance, writes "The Indian Engineering." He finds evidence of its manufacture in India as far back at least as 2000 B. C., and there appears evidence from a passage in the Black Yajurveda that even some form of iron cannon had been used in the Vedic age, between 2000 and 1000 B.C. Between 600 B. C. and 200 B. C. it appears to have been largly used, more especially in weapons of warfare. But the most remarkable reference to its employment at this period is contained in a medical work describing nearly one hundred surgical instruments used for most delicate operations. It would thus appear that at this period the manufacture of steel must have been well understood. There is a photograph showing the iron swords and daggers unearthed from burial sites in the Tinnevelly District, the age of which cannot be fixed and which are believed to have come down from prehistoric times; and there are specimens of 3rd century iron recovered from Bodh Gya. The iron pillar near the Kutub Minar Delhi, is of course well known. There is a photograph of it and what may be taken as exact information as to its composition, purpose and dimensions. There have been erroneous lengths of this pillar recorded by various reliable writers but 23 feet 8 inches, the length given by Mr. Neogi, must be accepted as correct. The relics at Konarak and Puri are also well known. Mr. Neogi gives a photograph of some of the famous iron beams lying at site at Konarak and a list of the iron beams found at Puri. The date for the first is traced back to 640 A D. and of the second to 1174 A. D. These beams are of rectangular section, the longest 55 feet long and 7 to 7½ inches square in section. There is a photograph also of the famous broken iron pillar at Dhar 43 feet 8 inches long, and one of the iron pillar on Mount Abu, 12 feet 9 inches high. The 16th century saw the manufacture of cannons begun in India, when some of a remarkable size were turned out. The reader will find the whole of Mr. Neogi's bulletin most instructive and interesting, and will rise from its perusal with a sense of wonderment at the total disappearance of all this metallurgical, knowledge from the country.

The Simla correspondent of "Capital" writes:—"As to the personal popularity of Lord Hardinge among all classes in Northern India there can be no possible doubt. The Indians think as much if not more of him than they did of Lord Ripon. The Simla bureaucracy respect his capacity and courage. He does not domineer like Lord Curzon, but he shows in a quiet way that he has no intention of being the fifth wheel of the coach."

THE TROOPS FROM INDIA.

GERMAN BEWILDERMENT.

The news of the sending of troops to Europe from India appears to be causing some bewilderment in the German press. The Germans, as we know, have been taught by Bernhardi and Professor Schiemann that the entanglement of England in a European war would be India's opportunity to revolt. It is natural, therefore, that they should be finding it hard to explain how England can possibly be sending both European and Indian troops from India to France: and the oddest attempts are being made. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," usually a sensible paper, says:—

If this report is correct, then it shows, above all, that the British Government is very much afraid of the Indians, and for this reason is removing the Indian troops in order to prevent them from making common cause with a revolution. In any case these Indian warriors will hardly have any influence on the outcome of the war.

THE "MOSLEM MENACE."

A Hamburg paper publishes a Vienna message from which it appears that in Constantinople the following explanation is current:—

The Turkish papers, discussing the announcement of the English Government that it intends to send troops from India to Europe, says it is astonishing what overwhelming self-confidence the English show if they are really thinking of such an experiment in the face of opinion among Indian Moslems. Since one must assume that the English know quite well how they are loved in India, one must regard the pompous announcement of an expedition from India to Europe as a characteristic piece of English bluff. Among the Moslems of India England's attitude of hostility to Turkey arouses lasting resentment If the English fleet, in conjunction with Russia, should seek to force the passage of the Dardanelles, revolution would at once break out in India.

THE "REVOLUTION" BOGEY.

India (observes the "Times") has always been a happy hunting ground for the German journalist who wishes to paint the situation of the British Empire in sombre colours. It is therefore, not surprising to find the well-worn fabrications as to impending revolution in this country being served up at this time to the German public. On this occasion the German falsehoods take a particularly virulent form, as is shown by the following piece of "news" published in the "Berliner Tageblatt" of September 16:—

Japan has confirmed officially to the Chinese Government the outbreak of the revolution in India. Japan, who was requested to send military assistance against India, promised to do so, but on onerous conditions, that is to say, unrestricted emigration into the British possessions in the Pacific, a loan of 200,000,000 dollars, and a free hand in China. England has accepted these conditions.

This "news" is stated to have been transmitted to the German Legation at The Hague by the German Legation in Peking. It appears likewise to have been sent to the German Ministers at Copenhagen and Stockholm.

It may be added that both the "Berliner Tageblatt" and the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the latter of which mentions that the British Minister at Copenhagen has denied the "news," evidently themselves had some difficulty in swallowing this latest apparently official fabrication At the same time, this does not prevent them enlarging on the impending imaginary tribulations of the natives of India who "are to be sacrificed to these crafty Mongols because Great Britain cannot hold India by her own strength."

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" has started the fiction on its travels in a different form. Under the title of "America's Precautions for Safety," it published on September 17 the following very special telegram of "our own":—

Berlin, September 16.—The "Vossische Zeitung" has been advised that the United States Fleet in the Pacific Ocean has been strengthened, and that a powerful squadron has been sent to the Philippines. The American precaution is of the utmost importance, since it is unquestionably a reply to England's cry of help to Japan for the suppression of the Indian insurrection.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving necta has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest, vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm, and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

HER INTERESTS ON SEA AND LAND.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

The Press Bureau issued during the mail week the following text of the interview recently accorded by Mr. Churchill to Signor Calza-Bedolo for publication in the "Giornale d'Italia":—

Question.—What impression was made in England and upon the British Government by the Italian declaration of neutrality?

Mr. Churchill.—We always thought it was impossible for Italy to fight with Austria or to fight against England, and in all the Admiralty arrangements for the Mediterranean since I have been here we have always acted on the certainty that Italy would be neutral, and measured our naval force only against Austria.

Question.—There has been a great deal of talk in Italy of the possibility of active intervention by Italy in the war in case of a change in the Adriatic situation. Is there any probability of a change in the Adriatic situation in consequence of the Franco British naval operations?

Mr. Churchill.—You see, the naval situation in the Adriatic is rather like that in the North Sea. The Austrian Fleet is hiding. It lies hidden in its hole, and until it is convenient to dig them out it is difficult to get a decision. I do not see how any change in the Adriatic situation would result from the naval operations, but the great changes that will come will result from the collapse of Austria on land. The greatest feature yet apparent in the course of the war is the collapse of Austria as a military factor. That collapse appears to be irreparable, and that is a tremendous event in the history of the world.

Question.—Do you think it probable that there will be the possibility of such an arrangement as will give a guarantee to the position of Italy and leave her free from any fears of hostile predominance?

Mr. Churchill.—I think the great events of this war that will affect Italy are taking place on the land rather than on the sea. Italy would have nothing to apprehend navally from the victory of England and France. She would always be strong enough to deal with Austria on the sea unless, of course, a victorious Germany came to the aid of Austria. If Germany succeeded in the war and the English power was broken, Germany could, of course, send as many ships as she liked to join the Austrian Fleet and could send them much quicker than Italy could build them. But still, I repeat that for Italy this is primarily an affair of the land rather than the sea.

NO DANGER FROM AFRICA.

Question.—There appears to be at this moment a danger of an Islamic movement in the North of Africa, promoted by Germany, that would eventually menace the British, Italian, and French interests equally on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. Do you think it possible that on this basis there would be room for an agreement between the three chief Mediterranean Powers?

Mr. Churchill.—The great issues of the hour are in Europe, not in Africa, and if they can be satisfactorily regulated so far as Europe is concerned, Africa is an easy matter.

Question.—The argument is put forward by a few that there has hitherto been no decisive engagement between the German and British Fleets and consequently they regard this as a success. Do you think there is any foundation for this belief, and whether the fact that the German Fleet still remains in being is in any way likely to affect the outcome of the war?

Mr. Churchill.—The great battle on sea has not yet been fought, but although it has not yet been fought, we enjoy as great a command of the sea and as free a use of sea power as we should have after a decisive engagement. What is there, for instance, that we could do then that we are not doing now? German trade has ceased. German supplies have been largely strangled. British trade in all essentials is going on uninterruptedly. The materials of industry, the food of the people, are entering the country daily in vast quantities at commercial prices. We are moving scores of thousand of men across all the oceans of the world. Our submarines are blockading the very throat of the Elbe. We started with a substantial naval preponderance much more like 2 to 1 than 16 to 10. In the next 12 months we shall have twice as many battleships completing and three or four times as many cruisers as Germany. If losses were even equal, our position this time next year would be far stronger than it is to-day. You must remember that none of the ships built in my tenure of office, except the small cruiser Arethusa, have been commissioned yet. These are the most powerful and most expensive ships that have ever been built. They are the fruits of the greatest naval effort England has ever made. They are all coming along the road. We always regarded the first month of the war as our most difficult and critical month from a naval point of view, and we have nothing to complain of in the way that month has gone.

ITALY'S MEDITERRANEAN POSITION.

Question.—One argument constantly employed, especially by German diplomats dealing with Italy, is that if Italy remains alone in the Mediterranean she will be exposed to Anglo-French dictation. I should be glad if you could give me any reassurance on that point.

Mr. Churchill.—I cannot think of any danger that a friendly Italy would run from English and French naval strength. We are both great Mediterranean Powers. We do not seek expansion. We have got all the territory in the Mediterranean that we want. We only want to live a quiet life, enjoy our possessions, and respect those of others. Therefore, however strong we are, I cannot see how there could be any danger to Italy. On the contrary, if Italy had been our ally in the war our naval interests would be hers, and our views about her island possessions and naval bases would be free from the slightest jealousy or suspicion.

Question.—In case Italy should decide that her national interests require active intervention, how would it be received by this country and by the Allies?

Mr. Churchill.—We are very confident in England about winning the war. We have made up our minds to win it if it costs the last sovereign and the last man in the British Empire. Time is on our side. Personally I never expected to see the campaign go so well in the first two or three months. I have always been looking to the seventh, eighth, and ninth months of the war to produce the great decision. But the extraordinary gallantry of the French Army and the immense power which Russia has so quickly exerted, the pluck and energy of Serbia, combined with the great Austrian smash up, have created at the end of the second month a situation which we might have been well content with at the end of the seventh or eighth. Of course, it is much too soon to speculate. We are not building upon the accidents of battlefields. We are measuring the vital forces of the nations engaged in the war. We are satisfied that Germany has done her worst and is fully extended. Russia has only just begun. In less than six months time we shall have one million soldiers in the line; all volunteers, not one taken by compulsion. And these men will be equipped with everything that science can invent or money can buy, drawn up naval power from the whole world. We want this war to settle the map of Europe on national lines and according to the true wishes of the peoples who dwell in the disputed areas. After all the blood that is being shed, we want a natural and harmonious settlement which liberates races, restores the integrity of nations, subjugates to one, and permits a genuine and lasting relief from the waste and tension of armaments under which we have suffered so long. Some day the neutral and true frontiers of Italy must be restored. There will never be real peace and comfort till then. As long as Austria has the power to squander thousands of Italian lives in quarrels of her ambition; as loig as she holds in her grip and bondage fair provinces and numerous populations which are Italian, heart and soul and bone and nature, there will always be armament and counter-armament, fear, tension, and intrigue, and always the danger of this horrible catastrophe recurring. Let us make an end of it now. Let us have a fair and natural adjustment of European boundaries. Let us war against the principle of one set of Europeans holding down by force and conquest against their wills another section. Let us reach a final and a simple solution, and let us fortify and confirm the settlement by a law of nations which even the most audacious will have been aught to respect.

BOERS AND GERMANS.

GEN. SMUTS'S STINGING REBUKE

General Smuts, the South African Defence Minister, replying to ex-General Beyers, who resigned the post of Commandant-General of the South African Defence Forces, is reported to have expressed himself in the following manner:—

"Your bitter attack on Great Britain is not only entirely baseless, but is the more unjustifiable coming as it does in the midst of a great war from the Commandant-General of one of the British Dominions. Your reference to barbarous acts during the South African War cannot justify the criminal devastation of Belgium and can only be calculated to sow hatred and division among the people of South Africa.

"You forget to mention that since the South African War the British people gave South Africa her entire freedom under a Constitution which makes it possible for us to realise our national ideals along our own lines, and which for instance allows you to write with impunity a letter for which you would without doubt be liable in the German Empire to the extreme penalty. So far as we ourselves are concerned our coast is threatened, our mail boats are arrested, and our borders are invaded by the enemy.

"As regards your insinuation concerning the loan of £7,000,000 which the British Government was kind enough to grant us, and for which the public of the Union, as evidenced recently in Parliament, are most grateful, it is of such a despicable nature that there is no necessity to make any comment thereon. It only shows to what extent your mind has been obscured by political bias.

"You speak about duty and honour: my conviction is that the people of South Africa will in these dark days, when the Government as well as the people of South Africa are put to the supreme test, have a clearer conception of duty and honour than is to be deduced from your letter and action. For the Dutch-speaking section in particular I cannot conceive anything more fatal and humiliating than a policy of lip loyalty, in fair weather and of a policy of neutrality and pro-German sentiment in days of storm and stress.

I am convinced that the people will support the Government in carrying out the mandate of Parliament, and in this manner, which is the only legitimate one, fulfil their duty to South Africa and to the Empire and maintain their dearly-won honour unblemished for the future."

RHINE DEFENCE.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR COMING INVASION.

The "Daily News" special correspondent, Mr. G. F. Steward, writing from Rotterdam during the mail week says:—

A significant message reaches me from Utrecht that all transport of merchandise to Mannheim, Baden, and beyond has been stopped by German orders. This traffic would, of necessity, go along the Rhine and the whole western frontier of Germany. This statement, read in conjunction with the report from Amsterdam that the Germans are seriously reinforcing the fortifications of Cologne and Dusseldorf and making every preparation for defending the towns, suggests that the whole right bank of the Rhine is being prepared for defence, and that the Germans are anxious that even the Dutch shall not see their preparations.

WITH THE WOUNDED.

Photo by Central News.

French peasant women providing hot coffee and milk to British and German wounded at a way halt.

FIGHTING TO KILL A BAD SPIRIT.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL AND GERMAN SWAGGER.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, who has returned to the City Temple after a long period of ill-health, preached a remarkable sermon on the war during the mail week. Taking as his text, "Some trust in chariots, some in horses; but we will remember the Lord our God," he prefaced his sermon by saying that he was very proud that a large number of City Temple young men had volunteered to join the Army.

"I have volunteered myself for service with the Army if I am wanted," he added, "though I must say that for months to come I should not be able to pass any doctor or be certified as medically fit." As was the case in all wars, the various belligerents were making confident appeals to God for support for their armies, and claiming His recognition of the justice of their cause.

Some of these references to the Almighty seemed to be positively blasphemous; as, for example, the Kaiser's repeated invocation of Divine blessing upon the German armies and fervid, unctuous thanksgivings for their successes.

"One thing at least we can fearlessly say, and that is that if war is ever right we are right in undertaking this one. The question is: Can there be such a thing as a consecrated use of force in human relations? And the answer is: 'Yes, in such a world as ours wherein the material is the expression of the spiritual both for good and ill.'" Mr. Campbell said he recently had a conversation on the subject with Cardinal Merry Del Val. They were talking on the desirability of bringing the Christian forces of the world to bear upon the question of the reduction of armaments, and the substitution of arbitration for the sword in the settlement of international disputes between civilised Powers. The Cardinal cordially agreed that that was a worthy object of Christian action, but reminded him that the Roman Church could not admit, and never had admitted, that all war was of necessity anti-Christian. Would any man in that congregation remain passive while women and children were tortured and murdered by savage assailants?

We were fighting to destroy a bad spirit, an evil thing, the oppression of militarism—to defeat German aggression upon the powers of Europe. Militarism was an evil which must be crushed or it would crush mankind. A spirit of swagger and bullying had taken possession of what was once a humane and God-fearing nation. These things had kept the whole world uneasy for 40 years. It was that spirit and that policy which had been mainly responsible for the mad competition in armaments, which had imposed such a cruel burden upon every European country, and hopelessly retarded the realisation of social justice.

PROVINCIAL MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

APPRECIATION OF SIR JOHN MESTON'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

The Hon. Syed Abdul Raof presiding at the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference at Etawah dwelt on the boons conferred on the Mohamedans by the recent resolution of the United Provinces Government and exhorted the community to take the fullest advantage of them. A resolution was passed thanking Sir James Meston for his benevolent attitude towards Mohamedan education. Mr. Neville opened the educational exhibition and afterwards entertained the delegates.

FIRING UNDER COVER OF WHITE FLAG

GERMAN TREACHERY IN THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

A corporal in the Guards, writing from the front to a friend at Merstham, says:—

"It is an insult to Zulus to compare these squareheads with them for treachery.

"Near to the banks of river Aisne they had attacked and been driven back, and they came again and again, but were brought down by rifles and machine guns. A small detachment of the Northamptons were in a trench, when 400 or 500 of the Germans held up their hands.

"The Cobblers were ordered not to fire, and an officer shouted in French and English asking if they surrendered. They came on in skulking manner, and some threw down their rifles. In every way they showed they were giving themselves up as prisoners. The Cobblers were priding themselves on the capture, and the officer said 'We have a haul here' as they got near to the trench.

"When they were three or four yards away they poured a murderous fire at the poor fellows. They had not a dog's chance, and nearly all were knocked over. The devils then tried to get back and ran for their lives, but our battalion was soon after them.

"Before they got many yards a machine gun ripped them up and scores of them rolled over. Some got away, but our battalion got them in the rear. Our lads were simply furious at such treachery. I had a narrow shave, as I fell over one of the wounded, and before I could get up again a bullet whizzed through the sleeve of my coat but the man who fired was shot the next second through the head."

"COMING AS FRIENDS."

QUAINT GERMAN PROCLAMATION TO POLES.

The German papers of Sept. 16 quote the following curious proclamation issued by the German commander-in-chief to the inhabitants of the Lomza and Warsaw provinces:

"The Russian Narev army is destroyed. Over 100,000 men with the commanding generals of the 13th and 15th army corps are prisoners, and 300 guns have been captured. The Vilna army, under General Rennenkampf, is retreating eastwards. The French and the English have been smitten in France hip and thigh. Belgium is under German administration. I am coming with my corps as the advance guard of further German armies, and as your friend.

"Rise and drive away with me the Russian barbarians, who are oppressing you, from your country, which will receive its political and religious freedom. My troops have received orders to treat you as friends. We pay for everything you supply. I expect from your well-known chivalrous character that you will receive us hospitably as your friends."

KAISER'S PRAISE FOR SON-IN-LAW.

According to a Copenhagen correspondent the German Emperor has transmitted from the General Headquarters a telegram to the Duke of Cumberland congratulating the latter on entering his seventieth year and praising his Royal Highness's son, the Duke of Brunswick (the Kaiser's son-in-law), who, he said, had received the Iron Cross on the field of battle.

The Duke replied, thanking the Emperor for his gracious message and expressing his hopes that victory might be vouchsafed to the German Fatherland and its just cause.

LORD ROSEBERY ON GERMAN CULTURE.

"VERY NEAR DAMNATION!"

Lord Rosebery in a recruiting speech on Sept. 22 at Juniper Green, Midlothian, said that in a war of this magnitude one marched into the very Valley of the Shadow of Death, but that was no reason for flinching. We knew when we entered on a war like this we must be prepared for sacrifices every day that it lasted.

"Even to-night we hear of the loss of three cruisers, torpedoed in the North Sea. That is lamentable enough. The brave ships, the gallant crews—all gone from us. But these are only incidents in a war like this. They must not depress us. We must expect them. But we must press forward to our goal without for a moment hesitating in the purpose to bring it to a triumphant issue." Cheers.)

We were fighting out merely for the neutrality of Belgium, not merely for the cause of civilisation itself. We were fighting for our existence, our own independence, our own liberty, (Cheers.) He did not think that anyone who realised the importance of the war would hesitate for a moment to give his services to the country in some way or other.

We were fighting for the public law of Europe, on which all international relations must be founded unless we wished to relapse into a state of barbarism. We were fighting against the military caste of Prussia. (Cheers.) "I distinguish most broadly and strongly between Prussia and the rest of Germany. This policy of aggression and of domination is entirely Prussian and is not German. Frederick II. left a stamp on his country which has never been effaced and which, unless the nation undergoes a great humiliation. will never in my opinion be effaced."

It was at the time of Frederick that the Prussian Monarchy was a long, narrow strip, when it was described, because of its geographical position and its aggressive tendency, as the kingdom that was "all sting," and "all sting" it had always remained. (Cheers.)

A CURSE TO PRUSSIA.

"'Might is right'—when that comes to be the principle of Europe, when that comes to be the principle which overrides treaties and regards them as scraps of paper, the world has got very near to damnation." (Cheers.) That doctrine had been a curse to Prussia, a curse to Germany, and a curse to the surrounding nations who had been obliged to tax the sweat and blood of their people to an incredible extent in order to maintain armaments.

Might, according to the new philosophy of Germany, meant universal domination. No voice would be raised in Europe without the approbation of Prussia, and every State would practically be the vassal of Prussia. In the time of Prince Bismarck, who was a wise and cautious statesman, the policy of Prussia was restrained, but the persons who had taken his place and discarded him were determined to put the German Empire to the hazard of a war in order to acquire a universal domination.

Louvain, Malines, Senlis, all attested the benefits of German culture, and that day we had the final report of one of the most glorious monuments of Christian architecture in the world, one of the most historical, the cathedral of Rheims, wantonly bombarded and destoryed by the apostles of German culture, "Can you conceive a more deliberate and public repudiation of Christianity from that State which is constantly arrogating to itself the special protection of the Almighty than such a wicked destruction of this great Christian temple. That is German culture. That is what is to be spread at the point of the bayonet by the Prussian armies all over the world. And that German culture is one of the things that we are determined to resist." (Cheers.)

He besought his hearers not to be backward in inscribing their names on the roll of honour, which would long survive them and their children's children. If they fell in with the intrepid ranks that were combating that wicked and dangerous foe they would be welcomed to their homes as were the heroes of Bannockburn. (Cheers.)

He did not like to make even a passing jest on such a subject but it did occur to him that the destruction of historical monuments afforded some ground for our friends in the United States to intervene, because they annually sent an enormous population of sightseers who came only to see the glorious antiquities of Europe.

"We stand forth now to combat the hideous doctrine that might is right and all that that doctrine involves, and we have come to realise that the overpowering predominance of Germany is inconsistent not merely with the liberty and independence of other nations but also with civilisation itself. Therefore this is a matter of life or death to great Britain. We cannot afford to be beaten." (Cheers.)

"A DISGRACE TO GERMANY."

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist member of the Reichstag, who was reported to have been shot because of his anti-militarist propaganda, is at present travelling in Belgium. He declares that fourteen Socialist deputies voted against the military credit bills and therefore against the war.

The leader of the Belgian Socialist Party is accompanying Dr. Liebknecht on his tour of the Belgian battlefields, visiting Louvain, Tirlemont, Aerschot, Dinant, and Namur.

The German Socialist declares that he will tell his compatriots in what state he found the Belgian towns—"a disgrace to the German nation."

RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

HOW GERMANS HAVE TREATED THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

A FORMIDABLE LIST OF INDICTMENTS.

In an article on "The Germans and the Hague Convention" in the current number of the "New Statesman," the writer draws up a formidable list of indictments against the enemy. He says:

"A deplorable feature of the present war is that practices which are repugnant to civilised opinion, and which were in course of progressive diminution during the great European wars of 1855, 1859, 1866 and 1870, and in all subsequent wars save those in the Balkan peninsula, have been revived. This in spite of the fact that there is to-day an international code on the subject—namely, the regulations annexed to the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907—to which all the Great Powers now at war were parties. Breaches of the code in hot blood were, of course, to be expected. What was not to be expected was that one of the signatory Powers should quite frankly and cynically throw the whole code over, and commit a number of public and indisputable acts (in some cases the direct acts of the Government itself) which break Articles of the code specifically. No one will sign future Hague Conventions if even such a powerful neutral as the United States does not care enough about them to protest against their open breach."

The article proceeds to enumerate some of the more obvious breaches in the list of international agreements as follows:

"(A) The refusal to recognise as lawful combatants the Belgian 'Garde Civique.' This is in indisputable contravention of Article 1 of the Hague Regulations concerning land warfare.

"(B) Bombardment of undefended towns. The 'Goeben' and 'Breslau' first broke the prohibition by bombarding Bona and Philippeville, undefended towns on the Algerian coast. Several others are alleged in the land war in Belgium.

"(C) Pillage. This is prohibited twice over, by Articles 28 and 47. There is no doubt that it has been of common occurrence in Belgium wherever the Germans have gone, with the exception of Brussels.

"(D) Levying illegal contributions. There is no doubt that the demands for £8,000,000 from Brussels, £18,000,000 from the Province of Brabant, and £2,000,000 from Liege, contravene Articles 49 and 52. Any other view would deprive those Articles of all meaning.

"(E) The seizure of cash, funds, or securities belonging to private persons or local authorities. This is absolutely forbidden by Articles 52 and 56.

COLLECTIVE PENALTIES FOR INDIVIDUAL ACTS.

"(F) Collective penalties for individual acts. Article 50 says that 'No collective penalty, pecuniary or other, can be inflicted on a popuiation on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible.' Taken in conjunction with Article 43, this seems to prohibit just such acts as the punitive destruction of Vise, Aerschot, Dinant, and Louvain, not to mention the numerous villages similarly treated. At Louvain there was more provocation; but the witnesses who put it highest describe nothing warranting the vast destruction which photographs of the burnt town reveal, or the wholesale executions which it is agreed took place.

"(G) The wanton destruction of public buildings, religious, artistic, or scientific. Article 56, which declares that the property of 'institutions dedicated to religious worship, charity, education, art, or science,' must be treated in all cases as private property, goes on to add, 'All seizure of and destruction or intentional damage done to such institutions, historical monuments, or works of art and science, is prohibited, and should be made the subject of prosecution.'

"(H) The attempt to terrorise a country by outrages on its non-combatants. There seems no doubt that most of the appalling devastation of Eastern and East Central Belgium has been not punitive, but terrorist. It will be observed that in this list we have not included any of those well-worn 'atrocities'—firing on the Red Cross, misusing the white flag, employing dum-dum bullets, killing or mutilating wounded, or using non-combatants as screens.

"Such things may occur, but undoubtedly they are far oftener fancy than fact, and the only one about which there is any ugly amount of respectable evidence is the charge that the Germans kill wounded. When all possible allowances have been made there still remains a convincing array of facts to show that the German Government is taking the same attitude towards the Hague Convention as it took towards its guarantee of Belgian neutrality—that a State which has to 'hack its way through' need not trouble about scraps of paper.

"So far we are not aware that a single neutral Government has protested against a single one of the infractions. Of the present neutral Powers the United States of America is the most disinterested and the strongest, and must therefore bear the main burden of the responsiblity in this matter. The plain duty of the United States as the trustee of civilisation is to investigate those charges for herself, and, if and when she finds that they are well founded, to take whatever action may be necessary to, vindicate the authority of international law."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court October Vacation commences.

Trafalgar Day (1805) Celebrations.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-9 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrenc.

DEATH.

VAKIL.—On 20th October, Ardeshir Kavasji Vakil, Divisional Engineer, Indore, son-in-law of the late Framji Dorabji Bahadurji, expired yesterday evening at Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Oct. 20.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Extract from Gazettes of India No. 920.

Gordon Sidney Hardy to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 22nd August 1914.

Clothing will be issued at Headquarters on Thursday next 22nd instant from 6-0 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

OMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 21.

691. Instruction—Officers—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Headquarters every day at 8-15 a.m. except Saturdays until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note books should be brought.

905. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 24th:—

"A" Company, Thursday at 6 p.m.

B" Company, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday (Mufti). Recruits.—Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform to be worn at Company Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.

"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.

"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

"E" Company, Wednesday.—Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

F" Company, Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.

"G" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Drill order, Helmets.

Recruits, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-quarters. Dress—Mufti

Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above mentioned day.

Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.

I. Motor Keserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

905. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Thursday, 22nd instant.—"L" Company Recruits.

Friday, 23rd instant.—"C" Company Recruits.

Saturday, 24th instant.—"L" Company Recruits.

Sunday, 25th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N.-C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

I. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

(Signed) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut. Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

MILITARY BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchelt Band Master, commensing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Territorial" ..... Blankenburg.
Overture—"Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe.
Valse—"Zigeunerprimas" ..... Kalman.
Selection—"Pelissiana ..... Pelissier.
Gipsy Serenade—"El Saludo" ..... Ancliffe.
Selection—"The Girl who Didn't" ..... Eysler.
Two Step—"Puppchem" ..... Gilbert.

"Rule Britannia."

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. F. Major and the Officers the Band of the 95 Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens on the 21st October 1914, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master (Weather permitting) Programme starts from 5-45 to 7-30 p.m.

March—The Eclipse ..... Hume.
Overture—Lustspiel ..... Keler Bela.
Waltz—Eton Boating Song ..... Kaps.
Selection—The Duchess of Dantzic ..... Caryll.
Vail Dance—Mystic Beauty ..... Finck.
Two Step—Get out and get under ..... Pether.
Selection—The Belle of Brittany ..... Tablot.
Intermezzo—Cupid's Garden ..... Eugene.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

This evening at 8-30 p. m., the band of St. Mary's High School will play the following programme of music on their play-ground.

March—If Briton to Briton be true ..Crook.
Overture—The Khalif of Bagdad .....Boildieu.
Song—A Perfect Day .....Jacobs-Bond.
Valse—from "The Pink Lady" .....Monckton.
Idyll—Heart's Ease ..... Macbeth.
Selection—Irish Airs .....Hartman.
.....Suckley.
Polka—The Jolly Blacksmiths .....Suckley.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Railway, Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade Band Stand commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... "The King of the Seas" ... Gurtner
Overture ... "Italiana in Algieri" ..... Rossini.
Valse ..... "Over the Waves" ..... Rosas.
Selection ..... H. M. S. Pinafore" ... Sullivan.
Caprice ..... "Danse Negre" ..... Ascher.
(1) Parisian Sketch Demoiselle Chic" Fletcher.
(2) Parisian ... Bal Masque .....
Selection of British Nautical Songs" Binding.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Saturday next.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. P. A. Wadia will open a discussion on "The Necessity of introducing the elements of Greek and Roman History in our School Curriculum." The meeting is open to the public.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes on Monday was 52, as compared with 78 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 75 of 1912.

OPEN AIR SPORTS FOR CHILDREN OF MILLHANDS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, open air sports were arranged for the children of mill-hands at Tardeo on Sunday last. A programme of various kinds of races, high jumps, long jumps and tug-of-war was gone through and the next day a prize distribution ceremony was held at Dorabji's Chawl, Tardeo, under the presidency of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit. The meeting was attended by a large number of mill-hands and other persons interested in the work that is being carried on at Tardeo by the Social Service League for the benefit of mill-hands residing in the locality.

A similar programme of sports was arranged by the Social Service League for the children of mill-hands of the Morarji Gokuldas Chawl at Parel on Sunday in the afternoon.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held at Mahim on Sunday. There was a fair attendance of members and some good scores were returned during the course of the shoot.

The opening event was a 10 bird handicap sweep, A. Leeson with 8 kills was the winner and D. W. Johnstone and R. Kennedy were the runners up.

A sweep under similar conditions followed which was won by J. Cuninghame with 7 kills inclusive of handicap.

The final round for the Clay Bird Shooting Association Gold and Silver Medals was then fired, A. Leeson with 8 kills & W. S. Rogers and J. Cunninghame with totals of 7 being the highest scores.

On adding up the totals for the selected scores of the previous rounds, it was found that the Gold Medal went to A. Leeson with a score of 48, and the Silver Medal to A. W. Noble with a score of 45, R. Kennedy and W. Fraser being the runners up.

Entries were then taken for the Eley Cup, W. S. Rogers proving the winner, closely followed by J. Cunninghame and A. Leson.

A sweep followed in which A. Leson with a run of 10 kills was seen to advantage, D. W. Johnstone with 7 kills taking second prize.

The final event was a sweep for which the Scotch System of counting was employed, a kill with the first barrel 3 points, and with the second barrel 2 points. A Leson with another run of 10 kills was the winner with 28 points, W. S. Rogers, after starting with a miss and then finishing with 9 kills making a score of 25 points, and J. Cuninghame, with a similar score inclusive of handicap, dividing second prize.

WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

At the request of Surgeon General Babtie of the Medical Department, Simla, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund have undertaken to provide and completely equip with the articles required for use, the Three Ambulance Trains which are being provided for the conveyance of sick and wounded Indian officers and non-commissioned officers and men between Bombay and up-country hospitals.

WATER WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

MR. HABIBUR RAHAMAN KHAN'S OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, Oct. 20.

Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahaman Khan, M.R.I.A., M.I.E.E., Indian Telegraph Department, and discoverer of the water wireless telegraph wired to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy offering his services and his water mastless wireless system, so successfully worked by Marconi during the last Tripoli war, for use in the present war.

He has received the following reply from the General Staff. India: "I am directed gratefully to acknowledge your telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and your loyal offer and to say that advantage will be taken of it should the occasion require."

A Dhragandra message says that the Hindu New Year's Day was celebrated there with a Durbar in the Raj Mahal when His Highness the Maharaja in the course of his speech, made a reference to India's share in the war.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

IMPORTING A DAGGER WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged one Ruttonji Jesraj with importing a dagger without a license. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 18th instant, the accused arrived in Bombay from Mosova, an island in the Red Sea, off Aden, by the s.s. Maria. On the passengers landing in Bombay, their luggage was examined by Customs officials and a dagger was found in a box belonging to him.

The accused said he was technically guilty. The defence was that he returned to India from Karan, near Mosova, after closing his business there. The dagger was in common use there, and it had been brought here in common with other articles He did not know that daggers could not be imported in Bombay.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Pereira of the Abkari Department, charged one Ismail Abdulla, a Mahomedan, with possessing half a grain of cocaine without a license.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was arrested on the 17th instant, with the cocaine in his possession, at Dhanji Road.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging it was a false charge brought against him because he had not given information leading to the arrest of persons carrying on illegal traffic in cocaine.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

MURDER IN BOMBAY.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

A Hindu woman named Heerabai aged about 25, was found murdered on Monday night under very shocking circumstances. From the evidence recorded at the inquest held by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, and from enquiries subsequently made, it would appear that shortly after midnight cries were heard coming from a room in a chawl on the Lamington Road. Neighbours and a policeman ran to the spot, but found the door fastened from the inside. The policeman then forced open the door, and the woman was found lying gasping on the floor with wounds on the throat. In the same room was found lying a man named Gangaprasad Sitamdin, aged about 26 years, who also had wounds on his throat but who was alive then. A razor stained with blood was found near him. He was still conscious, but unable to speak and on being questioned by Inspector Sykes and Deputy-Inspector Melville, who had quickly repaired to the scene, the man produced a letter from his "bundee." In this letter, which he had evidently written prior to his being injured, he alleged that Heerabai who had been in his keeping and on whom he had spent all his earnings, had proved faithless to him, and that therefore he had decided to kill her and then commit suicide.

He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. It further appeared from enquiries that Heerabai with two other women had been to a theatre about 9.30 o'clock on Monday night, but returned home alone two hours later. When found in the room she was alive, but she also, subsequently succumbed to her injuries.

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict that Gangaprasad murdered Heerabai and committed suicide.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS' SWIMMING SPORTS.

The annual sports of the Cathedral Schools Swimming Club were held yesterday afternoon in the Back Bay Swimming Baths, in the presence of a large gathering. The function was a great success. Mrs. C. M. Barham distributed the prizes.

The following were the results:—

JUNIORS (2 lengths—handicap):
Grindlay 1
Gawthorne 2

SENIORS & JUNIORS (Walking the Greasy Pole):
Murray ..... (Senior) 1
Grindlay ..... (Juniors) 2

CHAMPIONSHIP OF BOMBAY (open, 50 yards): C. McClumpha. As this race was now won by McClumpha for the third consecutive year, he became the owner of the Cup.

JUNIORS (Diving):
Cowper 1
D. McClumpha 2

BEGINNERS (1 length—handicap):
Oddwell 1
Core 2

LADIES (open—1 length handicap):
Mrs. Brewin 1
Miss Pearcy 2
Mrs. Cockrane 3

SENIORS (2 lengths—handicap):
Rushton 1
C. McClumpha 2

OPEN (3 lengths—1st Breast stroke, 2nd Back stroke, and 3rd Side stroke):
Morris 1
Love 2

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN (2 lengths):
Miss Yamali and Morris 1
Miss Samways and Michael 2

SENIORS (Diving):
C. McClumpha 1
Lawless 2

OPEN (6 lengths):
D. McClumpha 1
Love 2

COTTON AND THE WAR.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF INDUSTRY'S REVIVAL.

The following article by Dr. Gilbert Slater, Principal, Ruskin College, Oxford, appears in the "Daily Chronicle":—

We all know, in theory, that the power of the State to prosecute war depends upon the basic industries of the nation, but in the midst of great battles we are apt to lose sight of industrial conditions till we are unpleasantly reminded of them. This is as disastrous an error as it would be for a general in the heat of a campaign to forget to provide for the transport of supplies. We must look, and look betimes, to the pillars of our industrialism.

Of these the three greatest are, in order, coal mining, agriculture, and cotton. The maintenance of the two former gives no occasion for immediate anxiety. It is far otherwise with cotton. Our spindles and looms are, for us, practically a great extractive industry, for they normally export goods to the value of over a hundred millions, over one quarter of our total exports, goods which are paid for by the importation of much more than a hundred million pounds' worth of food and raw materials. We cannot do without the cotton export trade; we cannot be indifferent to its present condition and immediate prospects.

The exports of cotton goods for last month only amounted to £5,088,000, against £9,318,000, for August, 1913, and £9,782,000 for August, 1912. And these exports are greater than they would be were it not for the fact that in many cases exporters have hurried delivery for fear that orders might be cancelled.

Nor is there any prospect of immediate recovery. On the other hand, as old orders are worked off, and are not followed by new ones, mills working on full time have to go on short time, and mills on short time to open at longer intervals. With the continuance of the check to production, local distress must become more and more accentuated, and Lancashire, instead of sustaining the strength of the nation, is in danger of being driven to appeal to the rest of the country for support. Already at one meeting of the Manchester City Council (September 2) relief works were authorised to the estimated cost of £78,834.

DEPRESSION AND A REVIVAL.

It is well to consider, then, the causes of what is nothing less than a national calamity, in order to see what may be the possible remedies.

The cotton trade is one that is peculiarly susceptible to fluctuations under the influence of causes operating from distant countries. It is one in which there is intense competition, both internationally and internally. Its boom periods are marked by great extensions of the machinery of production, and its normal condition, for all but the best-equipped firms, is a sort of hovering between profit and loss. Even before the war the trade was threatened with exceptional depression. On July 17 the Spinners' Federation determined to ballot its members on the proposal that every firm should close for the equivalent of three weeks before the end of September; and the 80 per cent. vote necessary in favour of this proposal was easily obtained. It had, indeed, been anticipated by much short time, both in the spinning mills and weaving sheds. Then came the outbreak of the war, and both import and export trade were temporarily paralysed and hindered in recovery by the very steps that had to be taken to deal with the immediate financial peril.

As the cotton manufacturer has to meet his costs and make his profits out of the difference between the price of the raw material and that of the finished product, a stoppage of production itself generates forces that tend to bring about a revival. It lowers the price of raw cotton by diminishing demand, and raises the price of the finished product by diminishing supply. In the present case there are two favourable circumstances which might be expected to make the revival of trade exceptionally rapid.

GERMANY'S ENORMOUS LOSS.

The reports on the American cotton crop, which up to the outbreak of war, had been somewhat unfavourable, suddenly became excellent, and the crop is now expected to be a heavy one. On the other side, the demand for British goods must be encouraged by the fact that Germany is by the war cut off from markets to which she has been accustomed to send cottons to the value of over £12,000,000. It is scarcely likely that our competitors in America, Japan and elsewhere will be able to capture the whole of that trade. It is further calculated that stocks of cloth must be running low in India and the recent adverse conditions in China must soon cease to operate.

The chief causes which have hitherto prevented the normal revival are twofold.

In the first place raw cotton was not allowed to fall to its competitive price. There was a natural and justifiable fear in America that growers might be compelled to part with their cotton at such prices that cotton growing would be a loss, and extraordinary steps were taken to finance them by loans on the security of the cotton to enable them to hold up supplies. These efforts were seconded on this side, for the trade in raw cotton is controlled by the very strong Liverpool Cotton Association. The estimated average cost of production of American cotton is 4¾d. per lb. The price of middling American in Liverpool on July 1 was 7.60d. Under free competition it would have fallen, some thought, to 3½d.; actually it was held up to 5.50d., through the first half of August, to 6.20d. till September 11, and is now 6d. The spinners remonstrated, but on September 4 matters were smoothed over by an agreement with the Cotton Association that prices should be fixed in consultation between these two great organisations. It would seem advantageous that whatever is to be the bottom price should be reached quickly, but that it should not be so low as to make the production of raw cotton unremunerative.

A HINT TO GOVERNMENT.

Secondly, there remains a great obstacle to revival in the difficulty in reaching the foreign market. And this difficulty is one which the Government, and the Government alone, can deal with.

When war broke out the export of cotton yarn was prohibited. This prohibition has now, however, been withdrawn. But the shipping companies have almost enforced a new prohibition of the export of both yarn and cloth. Freights to India and China were increased 25 per cent., to South Africa and the Pacific 33 1-3 per cent., and the Elder Dempster Line distinguished itself by putting up freights to West Africa, where, I believe, it has now a monopoly through the disappearance of German competition, by no less than 50 per cent. The rate of insurance for war risks has been progressively reduced till it is now 2 guineas instead of 5 per cent.; but it is still heavier than the trade apparently can bear. Many good judges think it would be wise for the State to beat the whole risk; but if this be ruled out, merchants may well ask whether the Germans can be expected to capture more than 100th part of our cargoes afloat. A reduction of the rate to 1 per cent. would probably turn the scale, and give work and wages to thousands of operatives.

Further, when war broke out, code telegrams were prohibited, and other arrangements for cheapening the cost of telegraphing abrogated. It has practically become impossible to carry on commercial correspondence with India, for example. There may be a great market available there at prices which would cover increased freights and war risks, but the manufacturers are cut off from communication with such markets. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has repeatedly approached the Press Bureau on this subject, but so far has got but little satisfaction.

All these obstacles to the cotton revival can easily be swept away. No red tape or departmental timidity should be allowed to damage our greatest export trade, and thus inflict on the country a loss comparable to defeat in a great battle.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on September 24:—

GOLD.

The receipt of further substantial amounts in Bar Gold and Gold Coin has been notified by the Bank of England, as follows:—

September 17th, £620,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 17th, £918,000 in Bar Gold.
September 18th, £222,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 18th, £129,000 in Bar Gold.
September 19th, £472,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 19th, £7,000 in Bar Gold.
September 21st, £28,000 in Bar Gold.
September 22nd, £97,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 22nd, £38,000 in Bar Gold.
September 23rd, £186,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 23rd, £7,000 in Bar Gold.

No withdrawal was made for abroad, but a sum of £500,000 was set aside yesterday on account of the Currency Note Redemption Account on behalf of H. M. Treasury.

The net influx during the week is therefore £2,224,000.

The Rhodesian output for August was valued at £316,972, compared with £250,576 for August, 1913.

A noteworthy feature of to-day's Bank of England Return is the amount of Gold Coin and Bullion held by the Issue Department against Notes Issued.

The amount—£51,027,700—constitutes a record, and compared with £48,034,325 on the 17th instant, and £46,787,000 on the 24th June, 1896.

It must be pointed out, however, that some portion of the currency of this country now consists of one pound and ten shilling notes.

SILVER.

The market remained very restricted, and during the earlier part of the week, the price fell further until 23 9/16d. was reached on the 19th instant, the lowest quotation since the 10th March, 1910.

As a result of some competition buying, the loss has since been more than regained, and the price has risen to 44¼d. per oz. std.

A moderate amount has been purchased for the Continent.

Indications are not wanting, that the favourable crop prospects in India may possibly lead to a renewal of activity from that quarter.

Two small shipments of silver have already been made from this country, and a further consignment will leave this week.

It is estimated that the Indian Jute Crop will show an increase in quantity of about 17 per cent. over that of the previous season.

The stock in Bombay on the 22nd instant was reported as 4,700 bars.

On the 18th instant a shipment of 240,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The following Indian Currency Statement was issued on September 22nd:—

Rupees	3,499	lakhs.
Gold in England	765	,,
Gold in India	496	,,
East Indian Securities	1,000	,,
Securities in England	400	,,
Note Circulation	6,160	lakhs.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is ¼d. above that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
September 18, 23 13/16 cash.
September 19, 23 9/16 cash.
September 21, 23 5/8 cash.
September 22, 24 1/8 cash.
September 23, 24¼ cash.
September 24, 24¼ cash.
No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 23 15/16 cash.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.

SIMLA SEASON ENDS.

THE VICEROY AND THE BUDGE BUDGE AFFAIR.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

With the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy for Dehra Dun to-day the season has come to an end. The war is fully reflected in his movements. Lord Hardinge had to abandon his overland tour to Burma and is proceeding to Dehra, where he will make a brief stay just to enable the Viceregal household to reassemble at Delhi, where His Excellency is due to arrive on the 2nd November. The Commander-in-Chief and other members of the Council, with the solitary exception of Mr. Clarke, who will tour, will all be at Delhi in the first week of November. The Viceregal party en route to Dehra includes His Excellency's second son, the Hon. A. Hardinge, his daughter the Hon. D. Hardinge, Col. Sir James Roberts, Surgeon-Col. F. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe Asst. Private Secretary and Captain Molineux A.D.C. Sir James Du Boulay will stay at Simla in charge of his office.

The closing event of the season is the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the Komagata Maru riots. This furnishes another instance of Lord Hardinge's foresight and statesmanship. Although the press has been comparatively silent, the public feeling is intense. In the Punjab the Bengal Government is held responsible for the mismanagement resulting in such serious loss of life. The appointment of Sir William Vincent as President will be cordially welcomed, but the fact must not be overlooked that the Committee is by no means representative or strong. I am not quite sure whether the people of the Punjab, or at any rate the Sikhs, will be satisfied with the personnel of the Committee. There is ground for satisfaction however, in the new departure which His Excellency has initiated. Instead of leaving the local Governments to muddle though the affair, the Supreme Government has intervened and has appointed a Committee of enquiry. This in itself is a great point gained, although it does not go far enough. It would be well to have it accepted as a principle that in all cases of riots attended with loss of life and in which Crown forces, either the military or the police or both had taken part, there should be an enquiry—quite apart from the legal proceedings. This is a point which the members of the Imperial Council might very well consider. At all events I know that no one is more sorry for the loss of life at Buudge Budge than the Viceroy and that he has given proof of his practical sympathy by ordering the Committee of Enquiry. In India there are always two classes of Committee one to solve and another to shelve. The future alone can show to which class this enquiry will belong.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

A few words of retrospect will not be out of place here. The season began rather uneventfully but within three months the war came upon us with an unexpected suddenness. The first intimation of it was in shape of the closing of Army Head Quarters offices against strangers, secondly, the restriction on the telegraph wires and, thirdly, the appointment of the Deputy Chief Censor in India. Then came a number of ordinances which the Legislative Department has been issuing from time to time. I hear they have not yet finished! It was rightly followed by deportation of the Germans and Austrians from this station. But the war has been brought nearer home by the despatch of the Indian troops and now everyone is eagerly looking forward to news of them from the front. The war has affected India, as it has affected other parts of the world. This country, however, will grudge nothing and will loyally stand by the King and Empire. Already the Indian members have voted a million but they will spare neither money nor men to help to bring this war to a successful issue. Loyalty of India is an outstanding feature of the war. I never had any doubt of it—but others had. Who can ever forget Sir John Rees and his crew? During the past five years Anglo-Indian politicians, news agencies and special correspondents have fed the Kaiser on the Indian unrest. I have no doubt he is disappointed but the disillusionment is yet to come!

THE LATE LADY HARDINGE.

The unexpected death of Lady Hardinge is the saddest event of the season. We saw her Excellency laying the foundation of the women's Medical College at Delhi. She left for England full of life and hope; but she is no longer with us. We miss her at all turns. What her Excellency would not have done for the comforts of the soldiers! Lady Butler, however, is doing all she can. Simla will always remember her and what gratifying tribute could there be than the collection of memorial subscriptions of no less than Rs. 70,000 at this time. More will be forthcoming. I cannot close this letter without referring to the movement for an extension of the Viceroy's tenure of office.

Since the movement was started, the death of Lady Hardinge has created a considerable change in the situation; that is why the agitation has not been forced further. It, however, did its work. The war has also added another new element. If it is not over by next spring, his Excellency will remain in India as a matter of course. Should, however, the war terminate soon, which, let us hope it will, Lord Hardinge ought to remain in India for war settlements.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, October 21, 1914.

THE FUTURE OF POLAND.

A year ago the beautiful valley of the Vistula lay under the spell of that subtle sadness that seemed to be the reflection of the hearts of the denizens that tilled its shores. The Austro-Russian mobilisation had a few weeks previously cast a lurid shadow over the land,—but the storm had passed without breaking and the unhappy Pole breathed freely again and with that simple devotion which characterises him rendered thanks in the cottage, the castle and the church. Never were the wayside shrines so surrounded by kneeling votaries before, never did a land pass through such an ordeal! Galicia and the "Royaume de Pologne" were bankrupt; the harvest had been bad the year before and what with the Balkan war and the mobilisation and the condition of trade, the Ruthenian question and the doubtful agricultural prospects the horizon was as bleak as could be. The political sympathies of the nobility, who rule the roost and rule it well, were divided. It was only natural. Some had served under the Austrian Foreign Office, others had ridden with the Imperial Guard at Tsarkoe Selo. Some said "sufficient unto the day be the evil thereof" and arguing that Galicia was much more comfortable than the "Royaume" openly declared that had war broken out they would have stood for the Hapsburg. Others who looked farther ahead saw that Austria was a wolf in disguise and that under the false skin lay,—Prussia. This party stood for the Tsar and fell back on the old argument,—"This Russian is at least a Slav." Eager was the discussion at that time over the question. "What would have been the ultimate destiny of Poland had war broken out?" The choice lay between two alternatives then, it is the same to-day, either to be first Roman Catholics and secondly Slavs or vice versa. The Eastern Church can never be accused of tolerance, and the Eastern Church is at the head of many affairs in the land of the Tsar. For a century it has been the barrier that had divided the two greatest Slavonic races. The Bulgar, the Serb the Montenegrin have been under the protection of the Holy Synod, but Poland, jealous of her title of "the eldest daughter of the Church of Rome" has played the rôle of Cinderella among the Slavs. At the time of the Balkan war Polish sympathies were divided. The Turk is their ancient enemy, the horsetailed banners of her Pashas, captured three centuries ago, still adorn their stately homes and bear testimony to the struggles of the past. The partners of the Balkan league were their kinsmen who spoke a very similar tongue. Yet there were those, and in high places, who simply saw in the whole question the eternal bogey of the Eastern Church. And it has been a powerful bogey. The present Sovereign of Russia has long been in sympathy with the unhappy Poles. In his household many Polish noblemen hold positions of the highest consequence. Thousands of this race form some of the finest cavalry in the Imperial Army. Yet the Autocrat of the Russians, who gave a long-waiting nation the Duma in the very teeth of the bureaucracy, has so far been unable to override the intolerance of the uncouth bearded Orthodox village, priest, backed up by the tutored and superstitious Russian peasant. The Tsar is animated with a genuine liking for the Poles but the Orthodox church feels otherwise, and so though even many Russian aristocrats, as well as Liberals, have openly demanded Polish autonomy, they have not been able to achieve the desired end. Then there are Poles in Galicia who hold that since Galicia enjoyes a measure of liberty, political and religious, which is due to the adaptability of the Hapsburg in general and to the benevolence of the venerable Emperor Franz Josef, the Galician Poles would be foolish to be tempted by Russian promises. Some of them even have looked forward to a time when Galicia would become a kingdom with the Archduke Charles Etienne as the founder of the dynasty. From this independent State, to be allied with Hungary, a pan-Polish campaign for the emancipation of the Poles in Russia could be carried on on economic and other lines.

Since then the Tsar has issued, what may yet become the Magna Charta of the Poles, and such it will become, if the Tsar's advisers are as farsighted as their sovereign. But there are many difficulties in the way and the friends of Russia and Poland can only hope that the Liberal party will prove strong enough to repress the reactionary influence which certainly will try to interfere. But if these influences prevail and if when the day comes, however, the Tsar's promise is not fulfilled in a truly generous spirit Russia will find herself faced with a far more serious problem than the control of Russian Poland has been to her all these years. She will have to give the term "autonomy" its fullest practical significance. The measure of self-government enjoyed by Canada and the other self-governing colonies will have to be established on the shores of the Vistula. A purely constitutional governor, representing the Tsar should call together a National Assembly representing primarily, the interests of the agricultural class, the nobility and the peasantry, the middle classes being too insignificant as yet, and containing the Archbishops and Bishops in accordance with the indisputable desire of the people. In economics Russia could either establish a common customs union or work on the most favoured national policy. The Polish soldiers in the Imperial army should be reformed into separate Polish regiments raised and the Russian garrison removed. The Polish language will have to be recognised as the official language and Russian made compulsory only as a second language in all the schools. The right to buy up expropriated land in the possession of Jews and German colonists should also be established by Statute and the former be prevented from obtaining any further licenses for the sale of liquor. The vindictive concoction sold under the name of liquor by the Hebrews has been responsible for most of the bloodshed, crime and poverty in Poland. In Galicia every liquor shop has a Jewish proprietor. The Jews of Poland who are absolutely fanatic while being secured from attack should however be regarded strictly as foreigners, owing to their financial-cosmopolitan temperament, which leads them to make money in one country and decamp with it to another. Russia should guarantee the Poles from exterior attack and internal insurrection, on the same basis as the Native States of India are insured and in return Poland must pay a suitable tribute. Such a policy has been expounded by the Russophils of Poland on more than one occasion, and it goes without saying that if it can be carried through it will be of enormous benefit to the Russian Empire. In the stupendous task which lies before the government of the Romanoffs, nothing but the emancipation of the Poles on the most liberal basis can bring success. A nation of twenty millions, the fifth greatest in Europe, with proud traditions in the arts of war and peace are worth having as loyal feudatories, but a veritable thorn in the side as disaffected subjects. Moreover the granting of a generous autonomy to the Poles will be fraught with the highest moral good to the Russian, inasmuch as it will place him before the world in an entirely different light to the one he has hitherto occupied; and having thus borne testimony of his dawning liberal tendencies establish the foreign confidence, which is so essential to the economic development of his snow bound empire. The Poles have established in North and South America industrial colonies, which in size, skill and enterprise are in no wise inferior to those of Germany. These colonists are for the most part composed of men who left Russia in a hurry. Autonomy would secure their services as loyal commercial agents of a liberal administration.

The manifesto of the Tsar was worded in clear and noble terms. It acknowledged frankly the mistakes of the past and called upon the Polish nation in words full of hope and promise. The best friends of Russia and Poland must regret however that, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was not found necessary to give a clearer idea of future policy. Such an expression emanating from the Imperial throne would have flown on the wings of Mercury, in spite of all the censors across the whole length and breadth of Poland and would have been as the Fiery Cross against the Kaiser. It was once said that if a Russian is a bear, an Austrian is a fox! The manifesto issued in Galicia will have to strive against the disciples of Metternich! The peasantry will be carefully reminded of past promises and the upper classes are not in a position to lecture their tenants at the present! A clearer and more definite expression of policy might, therefore, have been fraught with more speedy good. For the rest, the friends of both Poland and Russia must content themselves with the noble words uttered by the Polish leader of the Duma, words fraught with tragedy and hope.

Deprived of our independence and of the power of declaring our own free will, our situation is tragic enough. But it is doubly tragic, not only because our country is the theatre of war, with all its horrors, but, because, divided in three parts, the Polish people sees its sons pitted against each other in hostile ranks. Nevertheless though our lands are divided, our hearts and sympathies are one with the Slavs. May the outpouring of blood and the horrors of a fratricidal strife create for us a union of the Polish race now divided between three Empires!

Notes of the Day

The Limit!

The limit of ineptitude and presumption seems to have been achieved in the following circular which reached us yesterday:—

Political Department,
Bombay Castle, 19th October 1914.

To

The Editors of Newspapers in Bombay.

Circular.

Editors of newspapers are requested to instruct the persons selling their newspapers that they must on no account shout out false cries to attract purchasers.

It will be necessary to take steps against newspapers the sale of which is encouraged in this way.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

We regret that we cannot accept the responsibility that is thus attempted to be thrust upon us, to oblige Government or anybody else. Newsvendors who cry false news can easily be dealt with, presumably, here, as in England, under the ordinary law, and, though editors of newspapers in India suffer under disabilities which do not exist in England, we must draw the line at going to prison, or suffering any sort of penalty, for the naughtiness of enterprising newsboys. If a visitor to the Political Department of the Government of Bombay were injured in an accident due to the criminal carelessness of the liftman, we suppose Mr. Robertson could not be prosecuted for a rash and negligent act!

The South African "Rebellion."

The news that there has been a "rebellion" in South Africa has been bruited about in Bombay as a rumour for some days now (we ourselves heard it four or five days ago), and as is always the case, the rumour made it much more serious than it really is. The "rebellion" was made out to be one in which a large proportion of the Boers were concerned, but now we get the true statement, we find it a very small affair indeed. All that has happened is that Colonel Maritz and part of his commando of five hundred men, amongst whom are said to be some Germans, have concluded an agreement with the Germans. The fact that five hundred men have rebelled and gone over to the enemy can not be regarded as very serious, and in one way the incident, though regrettable, has proved of service. It has evoked from the Dutch throughout the Colony a wholehearted expression of indignation at the treachery of Maritz, and of determination to support the Union Government to the end, thus proving anew to the world in general, and to our enemies in particular, the solidarity and oneness of the British Empire. Regrettable as the incident is, it is not greatly important, and is reduced to insignificance by the splendid support which is being given to the British Government as a whole by the Boers—our enemies of only twelve years ago.

Sir Douglas Haig.

General Sir Douglas Haig, who is so highly praised by Sir John French for his "skilful and bold" work during the first three weeks of the battle of the Aisne, is well-known in India, where he has held high Army appointments on two occasions. During Lord Kitchener's regime he was Inspector-General of Cavalry in this country for three years, returning to England in 1906 to become Director-General of Military Training. He came back to India, in 1909, as Chief of Staff, an appointment he held for three years, and his was one of the names which was freely mentioned, along with that of Sir Beauchamp Duff, to succeed Sir O'Moore Creagh when his term as Commander-in-Chief in India expired early this year. Sir Douglas has seen much active service, and is entitled to wear more medals and other decorations than most Army officers of his age—he is 53. He served in the Soudan and went right through the South African war being Chief Staff Officer to Sir John French during the Colesberg operations. In his spare time Sir Douglas studies strategy and he has published a book entitled "Cavalry Studies."

Mr. Roosevelt on the War.

American opinion is daily growing more and more hostile towards Germany, in spite of the efforts of her Ambassador, who has spared no pains to disseminate false news there. Particularly since the burning of the historical towns in Belgium and France, America has expressed her opinion of German culture in no uncertain way. Mr. Roosevelt, who is a great friend of the German Emperor and the Germans generally, in a powerful article in "The Outlook," has put his views on the war in a forcible way after an interview with Senator Lodge, who had lately arrived from England. Senator Lodge, it may be mentioned carries great weight in public opinion in America and he said, if Germany should conquer "she will dominate Europe, and subsequently extend that domination, if she can, to the rest of the world." Mr. Roosevelt thinks that:

A peace which consecrates militarism will be of small service. A peace obtained by crushing the liberty and life of unoffending peoples is as cruel as the most cruel war. . . . A peace which left Belgium's wrongs unavenged, and which did not provide against the recurrence of such wrongs as those from which she has suffered, would not be a real peace.

The Danger to America.

Mr. Roosevelt then goes on to discuss the root causes of the war and the culpability of each of the belligerents in bringing about this suicidal conflict. He thinks there may be some room for doubt and difference of opinion as to who is to be blamed for the war, but as far as England is concerned her position is clear. She was bound by honour to defend the neutrality of Belgium, and as soon as that neutrality was violated by Germany, she could not remain silent and hold up her head among the nations of the world. In concluding he says:

I admire and respect the German people. I am proud of the German blood in my veins, but it is impossible not to face the danger of a trans-Atlantic application of all that Bernhardism implies. The United States must be prepared. Arbitration treaties. The Hague Court, and all the rest of the pacificist stock-in-trade are useless unless backed by force. No abundance of the milder virtue will save the nation that has lost its virile qualities. On the other hand, no admiration of strength must make us deviate from the laws of righteousness. What has occurred to Belgium is precisely what would occur, under similar conditions, to us unless we were able to show that the action would be dangerous. If any old-world military Power, European or Asiatic, were at war and deemed such action necessary and safe it would at once seize the Panama Canal or the Danish West Indies or Magdalena Bay exactly as Belgium and Luxemburg have been overrun by Germany or as Korea has been seized by Japan.

The British Club at Constantinople.

In the last number of the "Near East" there is an interesting article on the British Club at Constantinople and the meeting held there for the despatch of twenty members of the colony for the front. The colony, which is, by the way, a very small one, is to be congratulated on the percentage of patriots on the shores of the Hellespont. But what makes this article so interesting is the statement "for not one moment must it be imagined that Constantinople is anti-British, or that the Turks hate us as the Germans would have us believe." Again after talking of the powerful minority against us the writer continues: "There are others, even in the Ministries on the heights of Stamboul, near Santa Sophia and the palace of the Grand Vizier, whose sympathies were and *are* with the British and their righteous cause." No one who knows the faithful character of the Ottoman race will doubt the sincerity of the above remarks made by an Englishman. In all our crises we have had the sympathy of the Turkish nation, and we are sure that we still retain those sympathies with the masses in spite of the dare-devil and short-sighted policy of an adventurous few.

A Distinguished Roll of Members.

For the rest, the Ottoman Anglophil may well turn to the British Club to day, and think of those who served Turkish interests faithfully and well during their strenuous diplomatic or commercial careers in the Near East. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the most distinguished British Ambassador of all time and the life-long friend of the Ottoman, lounged on its divans; and with him a host of others, to mention only O'Connor, Dufferin, Lowther and Fitzmaurice. The Club has an atmosphere all its own, for in a foreign land it has given a temporary asylum to Britons of the highest distinction, during their sojourn under the Crescent and the Star. One turns into the British Club at Constantinople after years of absence, but it never seems to change. Gay attachés come and dance and dine and yacht in the Sultan's capital and are then whirled off to Rome, Tokio and Madrid. Older merchants walk out of it one day and never return, for they are borne off to that beautiful cypress garden where repose the Crimean heroes. But the British Club goes on the same as ever.

The Rôle of Roumania.

According to some authorities Roumania is by no means playing a very gracious rôle in the diplomacy of the Near East at the present moment. Since the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest, the Roumanian has held the casting vote for Peace or War in the Balkans in his hands; and the possession of a splendid army of 700,000 men has made him a very powerful factor in the lands of the Danube. In the constant friction which threatens another entirely useless war in this part of the world, Roumania has done nothing but calmly look on. "The Near East" accuses her of a polily of selfishness and such it would appear on closer study. King Carol was undoubtedly Germanophil in his tendencies, but too astute a diplomat to forego the annexation of Transylvania by succumbing to national sentiment. His death appears to have deprived Roumania of a defined policy and her present inaction is the best sign of it. Had she so wished neither Greece, Bulgaria nor Turkey would have mobilised and a great deal of misery and internal trouble have been avoided in these countries thereby.

Germany and Seized Cargoes.

Germany has set at nought many of the Hague Conventions to which she was a party, devised for the proper conduct of the belligerents in a war. It is now reported that she has sold the British cargo which was lying in both British and German bottoms in German ports, detained by her before and after the outbreak of the war. This action on the part of Germany has produced a strong feeling for reprisals in England on vessels detained in British ports. So far the British Government had only taken measures to store the cargo which belonged to German merchants, in warehouses, but the steps taken by Germany will alter the complexion of the whole matter. Of course the merchandise captured in ships at sea stands on a different footing. Germany, by following the course she has, has placed herself in a very unenviable position, as if the British Government should imitate her in this respect, Germans would lose more than what they have got. So far the ships captured by Great Britain are nearly three times in number to those detained by Germany.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are expected to arrive in Bombay this morning from Poona.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SON.

IN HOSPITAL NEAR CASSEL.

We are informed that Lord Brassey has cabled His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, to the effect that his son was wounded on September 14th and is a prisoner in a hospital near Cassel. Lord Brassey's information comes from a trustworthy private German source.

JUNIOR OFFICERS REVERTING TO MILITARY EMPLOY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct 20.

Twenty-five of the more junior officers are reverting to military employ from the Railway Department and twenty-two from the P. W. D. and it is understood that a number of Survey Department officers are also reverting.

MR. ANATOLE FRANCE'S PROTEST.

M. Anatole France has made the following protest against the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims:—

"The Barbarians have burnt, while invoking the name of the God of the Christians, one of the most magnificent monuments of that Christianity. They have by their act covered themselves with an immortal infamy, and the name of Germany has become execrable to the entire thinking universe. Who, then, under heaven can doubt now that they are the Barbarians and that we are fighting for humanity?

"The war will be without mercy. Soldiers of the right, we will remain worthy of our cause. We will show ourselves until the end formidable, magnanimous. We will exact a pitiless vengeance from these criminals. We will not smirch our victory by any crime, and on their soil, when we have conquered their last army and reduced their last fortress, we will proclaim that the French people admits to its friendship its vanquished enemy."

OSTEND REPORTED RE-TAKEN BY THE ALLIES.

FURTHER GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ALLIES GAIN GROUND AT SEVERAL POINTS.

A BOER COMMANDANT'S TREACHERY.

It is reported that Ostend has been re-taken by the Allies, and although this is an unofficial announcement, and no confirmation is yet forthcoming, it is quite credible in view of earlier messages. One of these states that the enemy has heavily bombarded our front at Nieuport without result, and a later cable states that German attacks between Nieuport and Dixmude had been repulsed by the Belgian Army. Nieuport is only a few miles south of Ostend. Elsewhere, the communiques state, progress has been made by the Allies at various points.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent in France says the enemy's crazy attempt at a rush to the Straits of Dover is an ignominious failure. The Germans have been reinforced to the last man; but they must advance under the worst conditions. The country, which under ordinary circumstances is easily defended, is now converted into a quagmire by heavy rains.

A Boer commando in the north-west province of Cape Colony has rebelled and gone over to the Germans, evoking a storm of indignation from the Dutch throughout South Africa. A later telegram states there has been a remarkable rally to the Union Government. Several strong Dutch commandos have been formed for service under General Botha. A portion of the small rebel force has been captured, and it is reported that Maritz has quarrelled with the Germans

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20, 3-0 a.m.

The "Morning Post" correspondent in the North of France, telegraphing on Monday, says he is informed on excellent authority that Ostend has been retaken by Allies.

A CRAZY PROJECT.

RUSH ON STRAITS OF DOVER A FAILURE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in France says the enemy's crazy attempt at a rush to the Straits of Dover is rapidly approaching fruition, namely,—ignominious failure. Beginning with the battle of Lille a fortnight ago, the steady succession of defeats has broken the southern half of the line. The Germans have been reinforced to the last man, but they must advance under the worst conditions. The country which even under ordinary circumstances is easily defended, is now converted into a quagmire by heavy rains.

STILL ADVANCING.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

THE DASH AND TENACITY OF OUR TROOPS.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

An official communique says:—In Belgium the enemy has heavily bombarded without result our front at Nieuport. The Allies, notably the Belgian army, have not only repulsed fresh attacks, but have advanced to Roulers. We have progressed between the Lys and La Bassee Canal in the direction of Lille, while violent fighting is in progress on the front at La Bassee, where we are advancing house by house.

The communique says that north and south of Arras our troops have been fighting for ten days with irresistible tenacity and dash. We have repulsed a strong German counter-attack at Chaulnes, and gained ground. There is nothing to report in the centre.

Our advance guards in Alsace are on the line Bonhomme—Bairis—Sulzern. We still occupy Thann.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1-30 a.m.

A communique issued in Paris at eleven last night says: In Belgium German attacks between Nieuport and Dixmude have been repulsed by the Belgian army. There have been slight advances between Arras and Lens.

Our troops at several points have reached the wire entanglements of defence. We have gained ground on the right bank of Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the remainder of the front.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.

The German communique ignores the Allies' advances, and only says the enemy's attacks to the west and north-west of Lille have been repulsed. There is no change in the Eastern theatre.

COMING SIEGE OF BELFORT.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.

Siege howitzers have been brought into position east of Belfort.

PRAISE FOR OFFICERS.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

SKILFUL AND BOLD ACTIONS.

LONDON, October 19.

Sir John French's despatch pays the highest tribute to the services rendered by the Army Corps under Sir Douglas Haig, the skilful and bold actions of which alone enabled Sir John French to maintain his position for more than three weeks of severe fighting on the north bank of the Aisne.

Day after day, night after night, the enemy's infantry hurled themselves against Sir Douglas Haig's forces in a violent counter-attack, which never once succeeded.

Referring to Lieutenant-General Pulteney, who took command of the Third Army Corps just before the battle of the Marne, Sir John says he has shown himself a most capable commander in the field.

Prince Arthur of Connaught's intimate knowledge of languages has enabled Sir John French to employ him on confidential missions, and his services have proved of considerable value.

GERMAN HOSPITAL SHIP DETAINED.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION DISMANTLED

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A British cruiser has brought to Yarmouth a German hospital ship which was fitted with wireless telegraphy. The wireless installation has been dismantled and it is expected that the ship will not long be detained.

THE KAISER'S LATEST.

A REMARKABLE QUERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is reported in diplomatic circles in Washington that the Kaiser is enquiring whether neutral countries will recognise him as King of the Belgians.

RUSSIANS' PARTIAL SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.

An official communique says the Russians have gained partial successes at Warsaw in very hot engagements, and also south of Przemsyl.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE VISTULA.

RUSSIAN QUICK-FIRERS PLAY HAVOC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.

Details received here indicate that the Germans in many places on the Vistula were thoroughly beaten.

Hundreds of prisoners were brought into Warsaw. The majority of the fighting in the centre seems to have been with artillery. Near Yusevoff the Russian commander learned that the Germans were preparing to cross the river. He exposed some guns thirteen miles from the river for the purpose of leading the Germans to believe that the Russian front was there. During the night Russian infantry with four quick-firers hid in dense bushes near the river and some distance back sixteen field guns were concealed. The Germans began crossing the river on rafts. The Russians allowed two battalions to land and then opened fire. It is said that every man who crossed, was either shot or bayonetted.

The total German casualties were two thousand. Russian quick-fire played havoc with rafts packed with Germans and the Russians heavy field-guns outranged those of the Germans.

AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY FRENCH CRUISER

CETINJE, Oct. 19.

Two Austrian submarines from Cattaro attacked the French fleet cruising off the Dalmatian coast. The cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sank one submarine. The fleet then bombarded Cattaro.

HARMLESS BOMBS FROM AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE.

CETINJE, Oct. 19.

An Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on French warships escorting transports off Antivari. No damage was done.

ARRIVAL OF MORE CANADIAN TROOPS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Further Canadian forces landed at Plymouth last night.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

OTTAWA, October 19.

The Premier announces that the Government will keep 30,000 volunteers in training for a war to a finish.

EXPORT OF SUGAR.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The prohibition of the export of sugar has been withdrawn to British East Africa, West Africa, Gibraltar, Malta, and St. Helena.

LORD CURZON ON THE WAR.

WHEN BRITISH SOLDIERS WILL BE SATISFIED.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Church Gresley during the mail week, said no Government in our time had been more devoted to the cause of peace, or less anxious to be plunged into war. In the twinkling of an eye this terrible event had occurred, and England had joined issue to prove her fidelity to her pledged word. We had put our signatures to a scrap of paper, and were prepared to honour it. He agreed with the Prime Minister's declaration that if we had listened to the shameful proposal to ignore our pledge we deserved to be blotted out from the history of the world. Going back to barbarous times even, he did not think there had been known such bloodshed, atrocity, and cruelty as the Germans had committed during this war. Heroic Belgian fighters, who deserved admiration and sympathy, must be avenged hereafter. A great atonement was required from Germany to prevent similar atrocities happening again, and English soldiers would not be satisfied until they reached Berlin.

THE DUTCH COAST ACTION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

FINE BRITISH MARKSMANSHIP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

H. M. Light Cruiser Undaunted and the four victorious destroyers entered Harwich yesterday, and received an ovation from the swarming crowds.

The British vessels were astonished after weeks to see German destroyers off the Dutch coast. By fine seamanship the Germans were forced to fight, and they faced the odds bravely.

The big guns of the Undaunted opened fire at five miles range, then the British vessels closed in, and a running fight began. The cruiser, protected by her consorts from torpedo attacks, concentrated her fire on two of the enemy's ships, while our destroyers engaged the others.

The British marksmanship was fine, but the enemy's was poor, as is proved by the almost unscathed condition of the British vessels at the end of the action.

The Loyal at the outset shot away the funnel and wheel of one destroyer, which sank in half an hour. The others sank at intervals, fighting gamely to the last. The battle lasted an hour and a half.

BRITISH VESSEL'S SUPERIOR SPEED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

A Lowestoft trawler which rescued two Germans from a small lifeboat saw the whole fight.

It says that the German destroyers made frantic efforts to escape when they sighted our vessels but the latter with superior speed easily overtook the enemy.

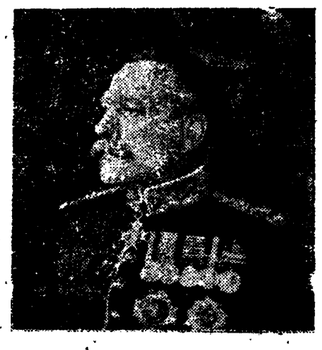
Though racing at full speed the British got range instantly and all the enemy's vessels disappeared in about an hour.

ONLY ONE BRITISH DESTROYER DAMAGED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Apparently the destroyer Loyal alone of the British victors in the North Sea fight was damaged. A shell hit her in the middle of the stern and penetrated the interior of the ship. Another crossed the deck and carried off the foot of the Lieutenant who was working the gun.

LIEUT.-GENL. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.



In command of the First Corps of the Expeditionary Force.

THE LATE GENERAL HAMILTON.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

General Hubert Hamilton, (who was reported killed in the Casualty Lists published on Monday) was under cover when a shell burst amid a group. He was hit in the temple, and instantly killed. None of the others was touched.

General Hubert Hamilton entered the Queen's Regiment in 1880, he being then 19 years of age. He had seen much service, and was a brilliant soldier. After serving in the Burmese expedition in 1886-8, he went through the Egyptian campaigns 1897-8-9, where he obtained the D.S.O., and served through the South African war, being Military Secretary to Earl Kitchener from 1900 to 1902.

BRITISH PLATE-LAYERS GOING TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

A thousand British plate-layers are going to the front to mend railways.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT ON OFFERS OF HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Lord Crewe has issued a long statement bringing to the notice of the public the steps which are being taken in England and India to utilise the offers of assistance for the welfare and comfort of the Indian Expeditionary Force, the care of their dependants in India and details of the working of the Indian Soldiers' Fund and the Indian Imperial Relief Fund.

Lord Crewe mentions that the Viceroy suggested to him that in view of the warm feelings with which the public at Home welcomed the despatch of the Indian force, the latter fund should commend itself to the generosity of the British as well as the Indian public.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.

LONDON, October 19.

Officers of the Indian Army mentioned in dispatches are:—Capt. J. K. Gatacre (11th Lancers) attached to the 4th Hussars. Lieutenant T. de Burgh (31st Lancers) attached to the 5th Lancers. Lieutenant O. Gough (12th Cavalry) attached to the 5th Lancers.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Major-General Mullaly has been appointed a division commander.

The following Indian Army officers have received special appointments, Lieut.-Colonel Ferris, Colonel F. G. Vivian (retired) and Colonel Buchan (Thirty-fifth Sikhs).

Captain Whitwell and Captain G. Musgrave have been appointed temporary majors in the service battalions. Lieut.-Colonel Somerset has been appointed to the command of the Cambridge battalion of the Suffolks and Major Kaye to be a temporary Lieut.-Colonel.

TRAFALGAR CELEBRATION.

WREATHS IN MEMORY OF LOST CRUISERS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Deep significance of this year's Trafalgar celebration is attested by the decorations on the Nelson columns. Lord Nelson's famous signal is displayed in giant lettering at the base of the plinth and near it are the wreaths in memory of the cruisers recently lost.

WAR TAX IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, October 19.

The Senate has passed a special war tax measure raising a hundred million dollars annually. It will be submitted to the House of Representatives. It is expected that the increases will include spirits, beer, bonds, stocks and luxuries.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, was yesterday married to Major Percy Fitzgerald of the Eleventh Hussars at Rochampton. The Duchess has resumed her Red Cross Work in France.

WAR GAZETTEER.

ANTIVARI.—The most southerly point of the coast district assigned to Montenegro by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

ARRAS.—The capital of the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 120 miles N. of Paris.

BELFORT.—A strongly fortified town on the French frontier, 117 miles east-north-east of Dijon by rail.

BONHOMME.—A commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine.

CASSEL.—Chief town of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, and the old capital of the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel, on the navigable Fulda, 120 miles by rail N.-N.-E. of Frankfort-on-Main, and 233 W.-S.-W. of Berlin.

DIXMUDE.—About 10 miles south of Ostend.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

NIEUPORT.—About 10 miles west of Ostend.

OSTEND.—A fashionable watering place in the Belgium province of West Flanders in the Ocean, 77 miles W.N.W of Brussels.

RONLERS.—A town of Belginm, 19 miles S S W of Bruges.

ROYE.—20 miles north of Compeigne.

ST. MIHIEL.—On the Meuse, 30 miles south of Verdun.

THANN.—In Alsace Lorraine, 13 miles N W of Mulhausen.

"SHAMELESS TREACHERY."

BOER COMMANDO JOINS THE GERMANS

ONLY 500 MEN CONCERNED.

DUTCH INDIGNATION THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

A Commando under Colonel Maritz has rebelled in the North-west Cape Province, and concluded an agreement with the Germans. The Union Government has replaced Maritz, and proclaimed martial law.

The Government will punish all rebels and traitors according to their deserts. The incident has caused the utmost indignation throughout South Africa.

Maritz has arrested the officers and men of his Commando who are unwilling to join the Germans, and sent them to German South-west Africa. The Union Government is taking vigorous measures to stamp out the rebellion.

The Cape Dutch reprobate the conduct of Maritz in the strongest terms, and unreservedly offer General Botha their services in any capacity.

The Dutch papers on the Rand indignantly denounce the treachery of Maritz, and call on the Dutch throughout South Africa to support the Government.

Maritz's Commando numbers only five hundred, including Germans. General Botha has despatched a large force against them.

A number of the most influential ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church have issued an open letter to ministers in which they characterize Maritz's conduct as a shameless breach of faith.

A meeting of Commandants in the Northern Orange Free State pledged their entire support to the Union Government, and recommended the mobilisation of the Burghers.

The meeting denounced the treason of Maritz as a blot on the honour of the Orange Free State.

CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL BOTHA.

RALLY TO THE UNION GOVERNMENT.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 20.

There has been a remarkable rally to the Union Government. Several strong Dutch commandos have been formed for service under General Botha.

Several important arrests have been made in the North West Cape province. A large and enthusiastic meeting held at Piet Retief passed a resolution expressing complete confidence in General Botha. Three cousins of the traitor Maritz were on the platform, two of whom are going to the front.

The north western Cape Province includes Namaqualand, which abuts on German South-West Africa.

REBEL FORCE BEING DISMEMBERED.

TRAITOR QUARRELS WITH THE GERMANS.

PRETORIA, Oct. 20.

Further three officers and seventy men belonging to the traitor Maritz's force have been captured. Four officers and forty men have surrendered. Most of the latter have volunteered for active service with the Union forces. It is reported that Maritz quarrelled with the Germans.

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.

It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiaochow Bay on Saturday night. One officer and nine men were saved.

LATER.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.

254 were drowned in the loss of the Takachiho. She was a cruiser of three thousand tons, and took part in the Chino-Japanese

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER" POLICY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON GERMAN PERFIDY.

THE ROAD HOG OF EUROPE.

CHANCELLOR'S CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George made a rousing speech in the Queen's Hall, London, on Saturday, (19th September), before a gathering of three thousand London Welshmen. For every man in the building four had applied for tickets, and a note of loyalty and enthusiasm struck at the outset of the meeting swelled higher as the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer progressed, and rang triumphant at the close when the great audience sang "Land of our Fathers," and the National Anthem. The meeting was almost exclusively one of Welshmen, and the majority of the Welsh members of Parliament were present. Except for the chairman, the Earl of Plymouth, Mr. Lloyd George was the only speaker, but on the platform were the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading), Lord Murray, MP. Ellis Griffith, M.P., Mr. J. H. Lewis, M.P., Dr. Clifford, Sir George Reid, Lord Glantawe, Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., and Sir Vincent Evans (chairman of the London Welsh Committee).

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, said he had come that afternoon to talk to his fellow-countrymen about the great war and the part they ought to be taking in it. "There is no man in this room," he continued, "who has always regarded the prospect of our being engaged in a great war with greater reluctance, with greater repugance than I have done throughout the whole of my political life There is no man more convinced that we could not have avoided this war without national dishonour. (Cheers). I am fully alive to the fact that every nation which has ever engaged in any war has always invoked the sacred name of honour. Many a crime has been committed in its name. There are some crimes being committed now. (Hear, hear). All the same, national honour is a reality, and any nation that disregard it is doomed. Why is our honour as a country involved in this war? It is because we are bound by honourable obligations to defend the independence, the liberty, the integrity of a small neighbour. (Cheers). She could not have compelled us. She was weak. But [illegible] declines to discharge his duty because his creditor is too poor to enforce it is a blackguard. (Cheers.)

We entered into a solemn treaty to defend Belgium, but our signatures did not stand alone there. Why are not Austria and Germany performing the obligations of their bond? It is suggested that when we quote this treaty it is purely an excuse on our part; it is our low craft and cunning to cloak our jealousy of a superior civilisation—(laughter)—which we are attempting to destroy. Our answer is our action in 1870. We called upon France and Prussia to respect the treaty.

At that time the greatest danger to Belgium came from France, and not from Germany, and we invited both belligerent Powers to state that they had no intention of violating Belgian territory. What was the answer given by Bismarck? He said it was superfluous to ask Prussia such a question in face of the treaties in force. (Cheers.) France gave a similar answer. We received the thanks of the Belgian people for our intervention in a remarkable document addressed by the municipality of Brussels to Queen Victoria. In 1870 the French army was wedged up against the Belgian frontier, with every means of escape shut off by a ring of flame from Prussian cannon. The one way out was by violating the neutrality of Belgium, and the French preferred ruin and humiliation to the breaking of their bond. (Cheers.) The French Emperor, the French marshals, a hundred thousand gallant Frenchmen preferred captivity rather than dishonour the name of their country. When it was to the interest of France to break the treaty she did not do it. It was the interest of Germany to-day to break it, and Germany had done it. (Cries of "Shame.")

"THE SCRAP OF PAPER."

"She avows it with cynical contempt," Mr. Lloyd George continued contemptuously. She says that treaties only bind you when it is to your interest to keep them. "What is a treaty," says the German Chancellor, "but a scrap of paper?" Have you any £5 notes about you?" (Loud laughter, which led Mr. Lloyd George to laugh with the audience and shake his head.) I am not calling for them. (Renewed laughter.) Have you any of those neat little Treasury one-pound notes? If you have, burn them. They are only scraps of paper. (Cheers.) What are they made of? Rags! What are they worth? The whole credit of the British Empire! (Loud cheers.) Scraps of paper! I have been dealing with scraps of paper in the last few weeks. We suddenly found the commerce of the world coming to a standstill. The machine had stopped. Why? The machinery of commerce was moved by bills of exchange. I have seen some of them; wretched crinkled, scrawled over blotted frowsy; and yet those scraps of paper moved great ships, laden with thousands of tons of precious cargo, from one end of the world to the other. The motive power behind them was the honour of commercial men. (Cheers.)

"Treaties are the currency of international statesmanship. (Cheers.) German merchants, German traders have the reputation of being as upright and straightforward as any traders in the world, but if the currency of German commerce is to be debased to the level of that of her statesmanship no trader from Shanghai to Valparaiso will ever look at a German signature again. (Cheers.) That is the doctrine of the scrap of paper; that is the doctrine which is proclaimed by Bernhardi—that treaties only bind a nation as long as it is to its interest. It goes to the root of all public law. It is the straight road to barbarism. Just as if you removed the magnetic pole whenever it was in the way of a German cruiser, the whole navigation of the seas would become dangerous, difficult, impossible; the whole machinery of civilisation will break down if this doctrine wins in this war. We are fighting against barbarism. (Cheers.) There is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations that say they will only respect treaties when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so." (Cheers.)

THE EXCUSE OF GERMANY.

Germany's excuse, Mr. Lloyd George went on, was that she was compelled to break the treaty because rapidity of action was the great German asset. There was a greater asset for a nation, however, than rapidity of action, and that was honest dealing. (Cheers.) Germany said that Belgium was plotting against her, and was engaged in a great conspiracy with Britain and France to attack her. Not merely was this not true, but Germany knew it was not true. Another excuse was that France meant to invade Germany through Belgium. That was absolutely untrue. France offered Belgium five army corps to defend her if she was attacked. Belgium said that she had got the word of the Kaiser. "Shall Caesar send a lie?" All these tales about conspiracy had been vamped up since. A great nation ought to be ashamed—(cheers)—to behave like a fraudulent bankrupt, perjuring its way through its obligations. Germany had deliberately broken this treaty, and we were in honour bound to stand by Belgium. Belgium had been treated brutally, how brutally we should not yet know. We knew already too much. What had she done? She was one of the most inoffensive little nations in the world, but her cornfields had been trampled down, her villages had been burned to the ground, her art treasures had been destroyed, her men had been slaughtered—and her women and children, too. Hundreds of thousands of her people were now wandering homeless in their own land. And what was their crime? Their crime was that they trusted to the word of a Prussian king. No nation in future would commit that crime again. He was not going to enter into the tales of outrages. They were not always true. It was enough for him to have the story which the Germans themselves had admitted, proclaimed, and defended—the burnings, the massacres, the shooting down of homeless people, because, according to the Germans, they fired on German soldiers.

"What business had the German soldiers there?" Mr. Lloyd George asked, amid cheers "Belgium was acting in pursuance of the most sacred right, the right to defend your own home But the people were not in uniform, and they were shot. If a burglar broke into the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam, destroyed his furniture, shot down his servants, ruined his art treasures—especially those he has made himself—(laughter and cheers),—burned his precious manuscripts, do you think he would wait till he had got into uniform before he shot the burglar down? The Belgians were dealing with those who had broken into their households. But the perfidy of the Germans has already failed.

GERMANY ALREADY TOO LATE.

"They entered Belgium to save time. The time has gone. (Cheers.) They did not gain time, but they have lost their good name. Belgium is not the only little nation that has been attacked in this way, and I make no excuse for referring to the case of Servia. The history of Servia is not unblotted. Whose history in the category of nations is unblotted? The first nation that is without sin, let her cast a stone at Servia. Trained in a horrible school, she won her freedom with her tenacious valour, and she has maintained it by her courage. If any Servians were mixed up in the assassination of the Grand Duke they ought to be punished. (Hear, hear.) Servia admits that. The Servian Government had nothing to do with it. Not even Austria claimed that. The Servian Prime Minister is one of the most capable and honoured men in Europe. Servia was willing to punish any one of her subjects who had been proved to have any complicity in that assassination. What more could you expect She sympathised with her fellow-countrymen in Bosnia. That was one of her crimes. She must do so no more. Her newspapers were saying nasty things about Austria. They must do so no longer. That is the German spirit. You had it at Zabern. How dare you criticise a Prussian official And if you laugh—(laughter)—it is a capital offence."

Servia, Mr. Lloyd George proceeded, undertook to give orders to the newspapers not to criticise Austria in future, promised not to sympathise with Bosnia, said she would have no public meetings at which anything unkind was said about Austria. But that was not enough. She must dismiss from her army officers whom Austria should subsequently name. Those officers had emerged from a war where they were adding lustre to the Servian arms, and he wondered whether it was their guilt or efficiency that prompted Austria's action. The officers were not named. Servia was to undertake to dismiss them, and the names were to be sent on subsequently. "Can you name a country in the world," the Chancellor said, "that would have stood that? Supposing Germany or Austria had issued an ultimatum of that kind to this country. (Laughter.) 'You must dismiss from your army and navy—(laughter)—all those officers whom we shall subsequently name.' I think I can name them now. Lord Kitchener—(cheers)—would go. Sir John French—(loud cheers)—would be sent about his business. (Laughter) General Smith-Dorrien—(cheers)—would go, and I am sure that Sir John Jellicoe—(cheers)—would be one of them. There is another gallant old warrior who would go—Lord Roberts. (Cheers.) It was a difficult situation for a small country. But how did Servia behave? It is not what happens to you in life that matters; it is the way in which you face it. (Cheers.) Servia faced the situation with dignity. She said to Austria, 'If any officers of mine have been guilty and are proved to be guilty I will dismiss them.' Austria said, 'That is not good enough for me.' (Laughter.) It was not guilt she was after, but capacity. (Laughter.)

Then came Russia's turn. Russia had a special regard for Servia. Servia was a member of her family, and she could not see Servia maltreated. Austria knew that. Germany knew that. And Germany turned round to Russia and said, "Here, I insist that you shall stand by with your arms folded whilst Austria is strangling to death your little brother." (Laughter.) What answer did the Russian Slav give? He gave the only answer that became a man. (Cheers.) He turned to Austria and said, "You lay hands on that little fellow and I will tear your ramshackle Empire—(loud cheering)—limb from limb." (Cheers.) And he is doing it.

THE LITTLE NATIONS.

That is the story of the little nations. The world owes much to little nations and to little men. (Laughter and cheers.) This theory of bigness—you must have a big empire and a big nation and a big man—well, long legs have their advantage in a retreat. (Laughter.) Frederick the Great chose his warriors for their height, and that tradition has become a policy in Germany. Germany applies that ideal to nations. She will only allow six-foot-two nations to stand in the ranks; but all the world owes much to the little five-foot-five nations. (Cheers.) The greatest art of the world was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world came from little nations. The greatest literature of England came from her when she was a nation of the size of Belgium fighting a great empire. (Cheers.) The heroic deeds that thrill humanity through generations were the deeds of little nations fighting for their freedom. (Cheers.) Ah, yes, and the salvation of mankind came through a little nation. God has chosen little nations as the vessels by which he carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanity, to rejoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith, and if we had stood by when two little nations were being crushed and broken by the brutal hands of barbarism, our shame would have rung down through the everlasting ages. (Cheers.)

WHAT ABOUT ENGLAND?

What about England? You go to Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, and France, and in all these lands I could point out to you places where the sons of Britain have died for the freedom of these countries. (Cheers.) France has made sacrifices for the freedom of other lands than her own. Can you name a single country in the world for the freedom of which the modern Prussian has ever sacrificed a single life? (Cheers.) The test of our faith, the highest standard of civilisation, is the readiness to sacrifice for others. (Cheers.)

I would not say a word about the German people to disparage them. They are a great people; they have great qualities of head, of hand, and of heart. I believe, in spite of recent events, there is as great a store of kindness in the German peasant as in any peasant in the world. But he has been drilled into a false idea of civilisation. It is a hard civilisation; it is a selfish civilisation; it is a material civilisation. They could not comprehend the action of Britain at the present moment. "France," they say, "we can understand. She is out for vengeance, she is out for territory—Alsace-Lorraine. (Cheers.) Russia, she is fighting for mastery; she wants Galicia." They can understand vengeance, they can understand you fighting for mastery, they can understand you fighting for greed of territory; they cannot understand a great Empire pledging its resources, pledging its might, pledging the lives of its children, pledging its very existence to protect a little nation that calls for its defence. (Cheers) God made man in His own image, high of purpose, in the region of the spirit. German civilisation would re-create him in the image of a Diesel engine—precise accurate, powerful with no room for the soul to operate. That is the higher civilisation.

POOR SHINING ARMOUR.

What is their demand Have you read the Kaiser's speeches? If you have not a copy, I advise you to buy it; they will soon be out of print, and you won't have any more of the same sort again. (Laughter.) They are full of the chatter and bluster of German militarists—the mailed fist, the shining armour. Poor old mailed fist: its knuckles are getting a little bruised. Poor shining armour. Poor old mailed fist: its out of it. (Laughter.) But there is the same swagger and boastfulness running through the whole of the speeches. You saw that remarkable speech which appeared in the "British Weekly" this week. It is a very remarkable product, as an illustration of the spirit we have got to fight. It is his speech to the soldiers on the way to the front:—

Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me, on me as German Emperor, the Spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon, His sword, and His Viceregent. Woe to the disobedient. Death to cowards and unbelievers.

There has been nothing like it since the days of Mahomet. Lunacy is always distressing—(laughter).—but sometimes it is dangerous, and when you get it manifested in the head of the State, and it has become the policy of a great Empire, it is about time that it should be ruthlessly put away. (Cheers.) I do not believe he meant all these speeches; it was simply the martial straddle which he had acquired. But there were men around him who meant every word of it. That was their religion. Treaties? They tangle the feet of Germany in her advance. Cut them with the sword. Little nations? They hinder the advance of Germany. Trample them in the mire under the German heel. The Russian Slav? He challenges the supremacy of Germany in Europe. Hurl your legions at him and massacre him. Britain? She is a constant menace to the predominancy of Germany in the world. Wrest the trident out of her hand.

THE ROAD-HOG OF EUROPE.

"More than that, the new philosophy of Germany is to destroy Christianity. Sickly sentimentalism about sacrifice for others—poor pap for German digestion. We will have a new diet. We will force it on the world. It will be made in Germany—laugh. ter).—a diet of blood and iron. What remains? Treaties have gone; the honour of nations has gone; liberty gone; what is left? Germany! Germany is left—Deutschland uber Alles. That is what we have got to fight—that claim of the predominance of a civilisation, a material one, a hard one, a civilisation which if it once rules and sways the world, liberty goes, democracy vanishes, and unless Britain comes to the rescue, and her sons, it will be a dark day for humanity! (Cheers.)

"The Prussian Junker," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "is the road-hog of Europe. (Cheers.) Small nationalities in his way are flung to the roadside, bleeding and broken; women and children crushed under the wheel of his cruel car; Britain ordered out of his way. All I can say is this. If the old British spirit is alive in British hearts, that bully will be torn from his seat. (Loud cheers.) Were it to win it would be the greatest catastrophe that had befallen democracy since the days of the Holy Alliance, and its ascendancy. They think we cannot beat them. It will not be easy. It will be a long job. It will be a terrible war. But in the end we shall march through terror to triumph. (Cheers.) We shall need all our qualities—every quality that Britain and its people possess—prudence in council, daring in action, tenacity in purpose, courage in defeat, moderation in victory, in all things faith, and we shall win. (Cheers.)

It had pleased Germany to believe and to preach the belief that we were a decadent, degenerate, timorous, craven nation, but Germany was beginning to find out her mistake already. (Cheers.) There were half a million men who had already registered their vow to cross the seas to hurl that insult against British courage against its perpetrators on the battlefields of France and of Germany. (Cheers.) Another half a million men were wanted. We should get them But Wales must continue doing her duty.

A WELSH ARMY.

I should like to see a Welsh army in the field. I should like to see what the race who faced the Normans for hundreds of years in their struggle for freedom, the race that helped to win the Battle of Crecy, the race that fought for a generation under Glendower against the greatest captain in Europe—I should like to see that race give a good taste of its quality in this struggle in Europe and they are going to do it. (Cheers.)

It is a great opportunity. It only comes once in many centuries to the children of men. For most generations sacrifice comes in drab weariness of spirit to men. It has come to-day to you, it has come to-day to us all, in the form of the glow and thrill of a great movement for liberty, that impels millions throughout Europe to the same noble end. (Cheers.) It is a great war for the emancipation of Europe from the thraldom of a military caste, which has cast its shadow upon two generations of men, and which has now plunged the world into a welter of bloodshed. Some have already given their lives. There are some who have given more than their own lives. They have given the lives of those who are dear to them. I honour their courage, and may God be their comfort and their strength. (Cheers.) But their reward is at hand. Those who have fallen have had consecrated deaths. They have taken their part in the making of a new Europe, a new world. I can see the sign of it coming in the glare of the battlefield. The people will gain more by this struggle in all lands than they comprehend at the present time.

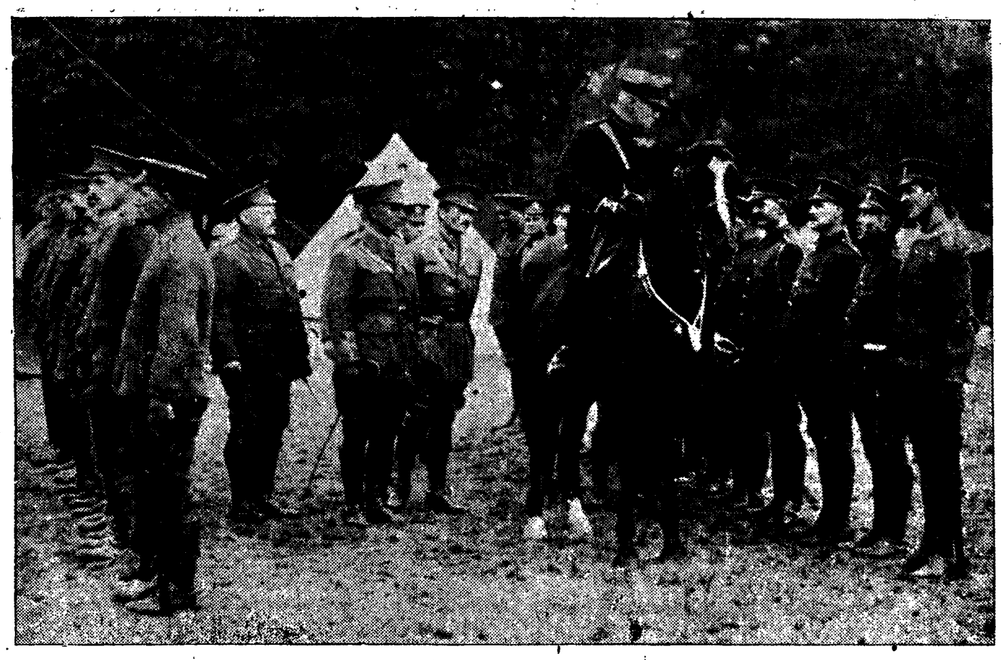
A RICHER, NOBLER PATRIOTISM.

But that is not all. There is something infinitely greater and more enduring which is emerging already out of this great conflict; a new patriotism, richer, nobler, more exalted than the old one. I can see a new recognition amongst all classes, high and low, shedding themselves of selfishness—a new recognition that the honour of a country does not depend merely on the maintenance of its glory in the stricken field, but in protecting its homes from distress as well. It is a new patriotism. It is bringing a new outlook for all classes. A great flood of luxury and of sloth which had submerged the land is receding, and a new Britain is appearing. We can see for the first time the fundamental things that matter in life, and that have been obscured from our vision by the tropical growth of prosperity.

May I tell you, in a simple parable, what I think this war is doing for us? I know a valley in North Wales, between the mountains and the sea, a beautiful valley, snug, comfortable, sheltered by the mountains from all the bitter blasts. It was very enervating, and I remember how the boys were in the habit of climbing the hills, above the village to have a glimpse of the great mountains in the distance and to be stimulated and freshened by the breeze which came from the hilltops, and by the great spectacle of that great range.

We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable, too indulgent, many, perhaps, too selfish. And the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the great everlasting things that matter for a nation, the great peaks of honour we had forgotten, duty and patriotism, and, clad in glittering white, the great pinnacle of sacrifice pointing like a rugged finger to Heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again, but as long as the men and women of this generation last they will carry in their hearts the image of these great mountain peaks, whose foundations are unshaken though Europe rock and sway in the convulsions of a great war. (Loud cheers.)

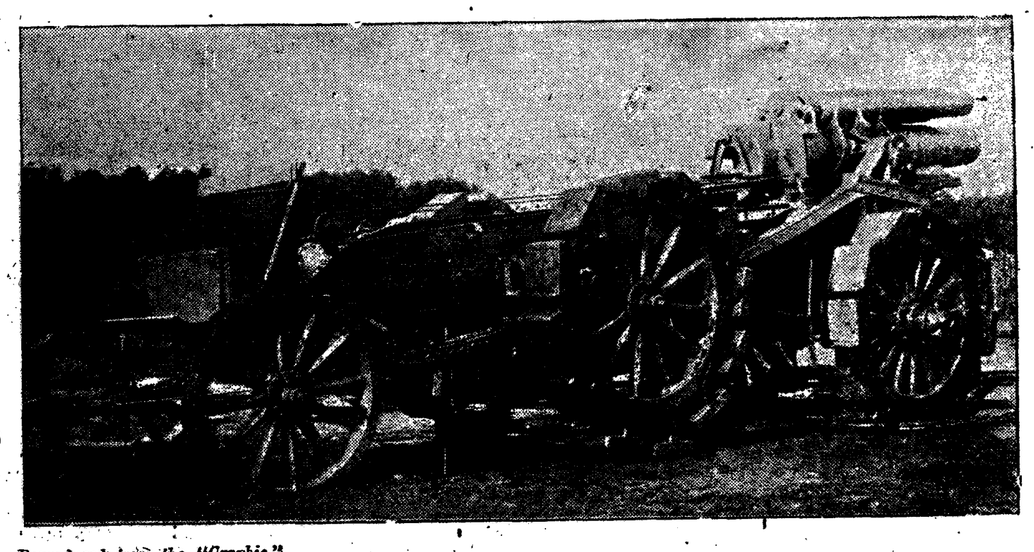
THE 2ND KING EDWARD'S HORSE.



Topical War Service.

Lord Roberts inspected the King Edward's Horse at Langley Park during the mail week. This regiment is composed of Colonials and nearly every man has had previous experience of actual warfare.

A MAMMOTH GUN.



Reproduced from the "Graphic."

This type of heavy gun is now being used as a field weapon.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN EDITOR

A MAGISTRATE'S COMPLAINT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

A case of unusual interest in which Mr. Ghulam Sidik Isani, lately Joint Sub-Judge of Larkana and at present the City Magistrate of Hyderabad is the complainant and Mr. Tahilram Mulchand, Editor of the "Larkana Gazette" is the accused, is pending in the Court of the Resident Magistrate of Larkana.

The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant are as follows:—On the 11th of October, 1914, the accused sought an interview with the complainant which he obtained on the evening of the same day. At the said interview the accused told the complainant that he had come to talk with him about matters concerning his Court; that he was informed that he had been very hard upon the Hindoo plaintiffs, that he had been dismissing their suits and sanctioning prosecutions against them because of his partiality for Mohamedans; that he had high-handedly passed an order of three months' simple imprisonment on a Bania witness; that he had not been mindful of the convenience of pleaders as regards adjournments; that all that would go against his interest if any newspaper took up the matter and if he did not mend his ways his paper, the "Larkana Gazette" would attack him and bring about his fall. Upon this the complainant told the accused to cease prating. After the accused had left the complainant made a note of the conversation that took place between them and forwarded it to the District Judge requesting sanction for prosecution against the Editor. The required sanction having been obtained, a complaint was field in the Court of the Resident Magistrate of Larkana who issued bailable warrants against the accused under sections 189 and 504 of the I. P. C.

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STORIES FROM THE FRONT.

GERMAN FEAR OF ENGLISH GUNS.

"The Times" publishes the following letter received from the front:—

In the course of a letter written home on September 5, a wounded officer in the Dorset Regiment writes:—

I am sending you a line in the midst of picturesque surroundings. We are bivouaced in the beautiful grounds of an old chateau, and I've got groups of men all around me sitting round their little fires cooking anything they can get hold of for their evening meal. Just now the evening meal for all of us is rather conspicuous by its absence. We have 1lb. tin of compressed beef and a few biscuits—very pockety—that have been carried about for several days. However, I am most beastly fit on it. The only thing we want is rest. A few days' rest and we shall all be ready again for anything that may turn up.

We had two great battles and did well in both, although we had to do the hardest thing in the world after each—that is, to retire. The odds against us were far too great. We had in the first show 500 guns against our 150, and we were subjected to, I suppose, the cruelest artillery fire that anybody has ever had the luck to survive. I have lost a great many pals. I am sad to say, poor ——, who was to have been my best man, was badly wounded in the shoulder and has not been heard of since. Seven or eight of the —— officers, all of them very great pals, have been killed.

I have only had one letter from —— and one from ——since I have been out here. If you happen to find a few cigarettes knocking about wanting an owner don't think twice, will you? You know my address.

We have been doing some great marches. We did 42 miles in 24 hours the other day, each of us carrying 50lb. of kit. I have been tired sometimes, but I was just about done to a turn after that effort.

THE BLACK WATCH AT THE AISNE.

A gentleman in London received a letter from a reservist in the Black Watch, Private F. K. Fairweather, who, before the war, was the driver of his motor-car. The letter is dated "S. S. Carisbrook Castle, Bay of Biscay, September 20," but the writer is now in hospital at Chatham.

I am homeward bound at last, with a bullet through my left knee. This I received last Monday at the beginning of the terrible fighting off the River L'Aisne. Hundreds were killed. The Germans were in too strong a position for us.

The Guards went up first and then the Camerons, both having to retire. Although we had watched the awful slaughter in these regiments, when it was our turn we went off with a cheer across 1,500 yards of open country. The shelling was terrific, and the air was full of the scream of shrapnel. Only a few of us got up to 200 yards of the Germans. Then with a yell we went at them. The air whistled with bullets, and it was then my shout of "42nd for ever" finished with a different kind of yell. Crack; I had been presented with a souvenir in my knee. I lay helpless, and our fellows retired over me. Shrapnel screamed all around, and melinite shells made the earth shake.

I bore a charmed life. A bullet went through the elbow of my jacket, another through my equipment, and a piece of shrapnel found a resting place in a tin of bully beef which was on my back. I was picked up eventually during the night, nearly dead from loss of blood.

WOUNDED HIGHLANDERS' REEL.

The following extracts are taken from a letter, dated September 15, written to a friend in London by a Frenchman who has lived for some years in England and who is serving in the French Army on the eastern frontier:—

You perhaps know I got knocked out on the 25th after a big battle near Metz, and have been all the time at a Red Cross Hospital at Limoges, where I was very well looked after.

Every one is full of confidence, and even the people who thought General Joffre was taking too much risk when letting the Germans come so near Paris admit now that his plan was a very bold, but a very clever, one. Moreover, it succeeded, and the 14 German Army Corps will only get out of France by the skin of their teeth. Both English and French have taken from them any amount of wagons, horses, and prisoners. The *élan* and lasting power of our troops is marvellous when one thinks that a great many are reservists. There are thousands of French soldiers who have not had time to take off their trousers or put on a clean shirt since August 2. When I was sent back from the front on the 25th I had not slept in a bed or shaved for three weeks.

At Limoges there were about 150 wounded English soldiers, and I had many chats with them. Many of them had picked up a good many French expressions, and they seemed quite at home. The Highlanders are great favourites everywhere, and I saw two of them (with wounded arms) dancing a Scotch reel on the railway platform, which made the crowd fairly shriek with admiration. The average Frenchman had an idea that all English people were very reserved and cold, and one hears everywhere, "Les Anglais sont bons garcons et tres droles."

We are seven first cousins of the name —— at the front. Five are officers and two non-coms. We all hope to do away with a good many Germans before we are ourselves snuffed out. I feel terribly bloodthirsty after all the fearful things the Germans have done everywhere.

GERMANS AND THE ENGLISH GUNS.

A sergeant in an infantry regiment at the front writes to his father in London under date September 13:—

Just had a halt here, Coulommiers, where the Middlesex were cut up. Poor devils were washing, and not a rifle within 20 yards, so the brave fellows fought with their fists until they dropped—250 of them.

We have seen train after train of wounded, all mixed up, Germans, French, and English. It is surprising to hear how well the Germans speak English, and they say they won't fight, as the English are to (*sic*) good with their guns; they cannot stand up against them. The English are like devils. They are all afraid of the infantry; every time they fire down go the Germans. Mind you, this is from German prisoners. Eighty of them gave themselves up to one man here yesterday, so that will tell you how brave they are. Now we have got them on the run. The whole lot are not worth one of those brave Middlesex chaps. Well don't worry, as we are in the best of health and as light-hearted; only waiting to avenge those poor chaps and pay back with interest.

The French people are very good. Although we only saw them for 10 minutes at the station, they gave us anything they had, only we don't like their tobacco. It is not so nice as the English. The arrangements are so good—no worry or hitch anywhere; it is all wonderful.

Some of these German prisoners thought peace was declared, or soon will be, as they are all fed up. They are getting chased off their legs, only to run into shrapnel shells as soon as they halt. We shall move again in a few hours. We don't stop anywhere long and we don't want to. We want to get behind them and then there will be a go.

A HUSSAR OFFICER'S ADVENTURES.

An officer of the 11th Hussars, who has returned to his home at St. Albans, in an account of the fighting at Mons and of his subsequent adventures, says:—

During this long retirement what we found was that the Germans were not very good as regards the use of the rifle, but the field gunners were extremely good. The odds were about 25 to one against you all the time.

We were sent right out in front of everybody to the place of honour. After six days I was left with 36 men to hold the Germans back while the others got away, but we were surrounded by a brigade of German cavalry. First of all we tried to get across country and were caught up in barbed wire, and they turned two machine guns on us. They killed a lot of horses, but not many men. We then fought our way on to the road which leads into the village of Honcourt. The village was held by the Germans, barricaded with machine guns, and as we went into it we were being shot at from behind and in front, and there was barbed wire on both sides of the road. We galloped the barricade. I got my horse shot about 200 yards before I got to the barricade, and was stunned a git. When I got up again I found all the other fellows swarmin on the barricade. I "joined in the hunt," and eight others and I eventually got out of the village on foot into a wood, where I divided the men into twos and told them the direction in which to go, and left them, telling each pair to hide in different parts of the wood.

We spent two days and two nights in that wood, with the Germans all around us. They were so near, in fact, that we could hear every word they said. The corporal who was with me, poor chap, had a "cigarette" cough, and I was in fear and trembling lest he should attract the attention of the Germans. Had he done so it would have been all over for us. Leaving the wood by night we pushed on to where we heard the English were; but when we got there we found they had left the day before. We then hid in a wine cellar, and the Germans came and burnt down the house above us. We, however, escaped through a ventilator. We crawled out through the kitchen garden and hid in some wheat sheaves for the rest of that day, and at night we moved south, where we heard firing going on. We averaged every night about 25 kilometres. We always marched by compass, and always went absolutely plumb straight across country. Each day we hid in hen-houses, outbuildings, or wherever we could, and marched by night. We found the inhabitants extremely nice. Wherever possible they gave us food—if the Germans had not taken it all.

Near——we secured a motor-car, and proceeded towards ——, but when we had proceeded about half-way we found a German sentry outside a house. We raced past him, and he fired a shot or two, but missed us, and we got safely through the village. We went on to——and found that no Germans had arrived. The mayor of the town lent us a motor-car, and we went to——, where I was told that the English lines of communication were, but they were not there at all, and there was no sign of Englishmen. We eventually arrived at Boulogne.

WITH THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The following extracts are from a letter, dated September 4, written to his parents by an officer in the 5th Dragoon Guards, who is with the Expeditionary Force:—

No doubt you know more of the situation than I, who only see my own little bit. We have, indeed, had hard times—fatigue, dirt, squalor, wounds, sickness, and death on all sides and fighting more than three times our numbers—but I fancy the British Army has done well and fulfilled its mission for the moment. The heavy losses were not to be helped, and the enemy must have lost many more than ourselves. I know my squadron has killed a good many Germans, far more than we have lost, and I am lucky in killed and wounded, being comparatively few, though we have had several narrow escapes of being decimated.

So far my life seems charmed; don't know how long it will last. My second charger is killed and poor Mic is wounded. I got the bullets out of his side and fetlock to-day, as we have, at last, a rest day.

We were attacked at dawn in a fog two days ago, and it looked bad for the brigade, but we turned it into a victory. Our brigade captured all the guns of the German Cavalry Division, 14 in all; the Bays lost two-thirds of their horses and many men. The Gunner Battery of ours was annihilated (20 left), but the guns were saved, as we held the ground at the end. This was only a series of actions, as we have been at it all day, and every day. My own squadron killed 16 horses and nine Uhlans in a space of 50ft., and many others, inhabitants told me, were lying in a wood close by, where they had crawled. We killed their officer, a big Postsdam Guard, shot through the forehead. L Battery fought their guns to the last, "Bradbury" himself firing a gun with his leg off at the knee; a shell took off his other leg. He asked then to be carried from the guns, so that the men could not hear or see him.

BATHS IN WINE BARRELS.

An officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who took part in the fighting at Mons and after, and has been invalided home, relates the following incident, which took place on the way to the front:—

On arrival in camp there was a general rush for water. We found that on one side there were about 40 half barrels full of water, but the medical authorities refused to allow us to drink it. It looked very good and, as one man told me, there was a taste of alcohol about it. As a matter of fact, the barrels had been used for wine. As we were not allowed to drink it it was suggested we might wash in it, as we had not had a wash since leaving Aldershot. Permission to do this was given, and in a very short time most of the men were making a bath of each barrel.

The greatest praise, the officer says, is due to the Army Service Corps for the most excellent way in which the rations and supplies were brought up. "During the whole of the retirement," he states, "there was only one day when we missed our jam ration."

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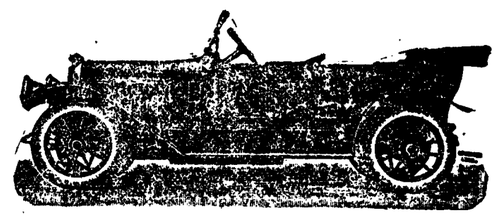

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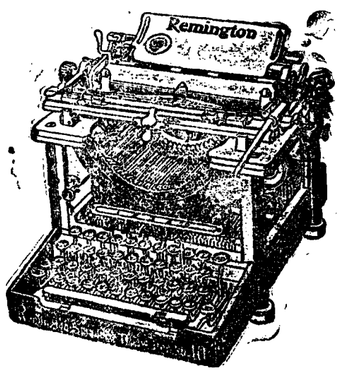

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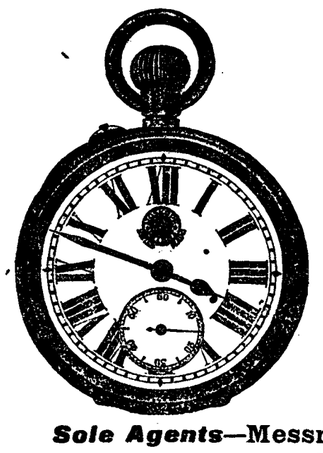

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